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The Bombay Gazette.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday. 9 a.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th July	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
30th "	BENGAL	4653	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7931	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6523	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7556	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	9620
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

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DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes steamers, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	30th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July "
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	20th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

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AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

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FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 4th July, 1904.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

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Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
NUBIA	T. J. Knox	3,551	6th July,	1904.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	21st "	"
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th "	"

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RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.
Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.
Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
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For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	... " 5,00,000

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For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
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" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.
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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in				
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	6	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	5	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	44	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	3	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000
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Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

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2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-2 = — 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £75 = — 1-4
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 26 5-8 = + 1-4
2 months hence ..... 26 5-8 = + 1-4
Spot in New York ..... closed = ...
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·18 = — 1
Berlin ..... 20·40 1-2 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... closed = ...
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 1 7-8 per cent = do
6 ,, ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
3 ,, ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-8 per cent = — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = — 1-8
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1-2 per cent = — 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 1 3-4 per cent = — 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 9 1-4 sellers.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 J.-A. sellers
White Delhi 28 3-4 J.-A. sellers
White Karachi 27 J.-A. sellers
Red Karachi 26 3-4 J.-A. sellers
} firmer.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-2 J.-A. sellers firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 J.-A. done, firmer.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·02 + ·6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 700. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed firm.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·79	5·66	5·36
+3	+3	+3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·24	5·19	5·17
+3	+3	+3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·16	5·16	5·16
+3	+3	+3

New York closed until Tuesday for Independance Day holidays.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	4,85,000
Stock in London	13,000
Total visible supply	1,560,000
Total visible supply of which is	
East Indian	227,000
Total quantity in sight	9,340,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 2nd July, 1904 :—

Cotton	2,167 bales.
Wheat	12,513 cwts.
Linseed	23,987 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	13,563 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,037 ,,
Poppyseed	4,307 ,,
Rocundrus	108 ,,
Cheheruseed	2,167 ,,
Bliss	4,267 ,,
Myrabolams	1,255 ,,
Cottonseed	864 ,,
Mowraseed	3,076 ,,
Gram	632 ,,
Jowar	3,599 ,,
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 2,38,030
Silver ,,	,, 14,90,955

Ex s. s. Oriental, from London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY JULY 4.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready	6 2 0	
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 2 6	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 10 0	5 11 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12 0	5 13 0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready	6 0 0	
Castorseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	21	

WHEAT.—Tone steady

Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs. 27
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 27 1-2
Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 1-2
Marks 3 do do 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 137
Shanghai 30 do do 187 1-2
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-1
1st Settlement 1st August ...	97-13
Money Market Tone very easy.	

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 31st May	5	do

Banks of Bombay balance 5 lakhs up.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales ..... bales	5,000
Imports ..... do	1,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·85	5·72	5·40
— 6	— 4	— 4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·27	5·22	5·20
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl
5·19	5·19	5·19
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3

COTTON.—Good rains have fallen throughout the cotton districts, and this has rather accentuated the dulness prevailing in our local market.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 25th June, as compared with the statement of the 2nd July :—

LIABILITIES.	June 25. Rs.	July 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	14,41,775	15,59,551
Public Deposits at Branches	32,07,985	31,23,890
Other Deposits	6,34,83,147	6,59,44,916
Post Bills	10,247	10,347
Sundries	20,13,115	23,31,320
Rs.	9,15,56,309	9 41,83,925
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,12,39,295	1,20,68,307
Other authorised Securities	11,30,340	11,38,201
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	66,77,720	64,30,551
Loans do. do.	1,19 93,010	1,31,71,328
Bills discounted and purchased	3,02,05,819	3,05,79,079
Dead Stock	3,59,293	3,04,375
Stamps and Stationery	3,237	3,191
Balances with other Banks	5,19,126	5,85,849
Sundries	3,81,784	2,77,611
Cash	2,10,46,682	2,95,71,253
Rs.	9,15,56,309	9,41,83,925

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year, including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year amounts to Rs. 20,40,715 which have been disposed of as follows :—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax, Rs. 1,000,000 ; Transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 4,00,000; Transferred to Pension Fund, Rs. 1,00,000 ; carried forward to next half-year, Rs. 5,40,715 ;total Rs. 20,40,715.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bngal for the week ending 28th June, 1904, as compared with the statement of 20th June, 1904 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 20. Rs.	A. P	June 28. Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,24 50,000	0 0	1,24,50,000	0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,59,09,183	14 4	1,91,76,747	12 7
Other Deposits, &c	9,00,38,401	1 7	9,53,41,445	0 3
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,47,400	14 9	3,42,468	1 5
Sundries	30,89,631	9 0	31,18,977	15 2
Rs.	14,42,84,705	7 8	15,07,89,638	13 5
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**A. P.**	**Rs.**	**A. P.**
Government Securities	1,10,10,611	14 7	1,12,12,529	14 7
Other Authorised Investments	20,98,635	4 8	72,77,440	4 8
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,93,91,690	13 1	2,89,02,930	10 4
Accounts of Credit on do	1,65,01,612	2 10	1,65,88,216	11 9
Bills discounted, &c	2,84,22,007	7 2	2,63,01,475	11 5
Balance with other Banks	5,7c,815	7 6	15,87,621	10 8
Bullion	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dead Stock	18,29,135	9 11	18,20,216	11 5
Stamps	11,287	3 8	11,933	0 1
Sundries	8,93,,223	0 9	8,99,484	10 5
	9,68,04,419	0 2	9,46,11,949	5 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,62 54,191	2 8	3,34,50,719	1 6
Do. at Branches	2,12,36,105	4 10	2,25,26,970	6 7
Rs.	14 42,94,705	7 8	15,05,89,638	13 5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	6,31,942	Increase
Do. at Branches	5,35,643	Increase
Other Deposits	54,43,041	Increase
Post Bills	3,45,040	Decrease
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	1,19,377	Decrease
Loans	10,48,162	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	86,604	Increase
Mercantile Bills	21,30,532	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	71,96,538	Increase
Cash at Branches	19,10,981	Increase

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—June 23, at Monai, Assam, the wife of F Friston Cooper, of a son.
CRUICKSHANK—June 24, at Margaret's Hope Tea Estate, Toong, D H Railway, the wife of J G D Cruickshank of a son.
MACDONALD—July 1, at Madras, the wife of Alec Macdonald, of a son.
SWANSTON—June 30, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lt-Col Noweli B Swanston, Indian Army, of a daughter.
SINCLAIR—June 19, at Allahabad, the wife of W Sinclair, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—June 24, at Allahabad, Dorothy, the infant daughter of William and Millicent Sinclair, aged five days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 3-35m., 3-52a. Low water, 9-16m., 10-34a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Football, Cooperage.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

SHIP'S OFFICER DROWNED.—On Saturday evening Mr. Haslam, Chief officer of the steamer Clan MacAllister while walking round the Prince's Dock, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered half an hour later. Deceased was buried at Sewree Cemetary on Sunday, the funeral being attended by officers from all the ships in port.

THE LATE MR. L. W. RIVETT-CARNAC.—At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, who took his seat on the Bench for the first time since his return from leave, expressed his regret in very feeling terms at the death of Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, Administrator General at Bombay, of which he heard while on leave. Mr. Davar, on behalf of the Bar, joined in the expression of regret remarking that in Mr. Carnac's death, a promising and useful career had been cut off.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and Officers, the String Band of the 121st Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day.

March	Silver Myrtles ..... Carl Ball
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Selection	A Runaway Girl ..... Cryll
Gavotte	Stephanie ..... Czibulka
Reminiscences of Scotland	..... Godfrey
Valse	Hongroise ..... Avanovici

THEFT FROM THE MINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. James Brown, Warden of the Bombay Mint, charged Ramchandra Luximan, peon No. 62 in the bullion department with the theft of about two tolas of silver in two pieces. It appeared that Mr. Brown received certain information on Saturday afternoon upon which the accused was given in police custody and searched very closely. The two pieces of silver were recovered from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGER NOTES.—Customs Nakas (Frontiers) have been established at Kundli and Ranpur (under the Ahmedabad Collectorate), writes our Bhownager correspondent, where all parcels and goods are examined and the charges on dutiable goods exceeding Rs. 50 are collected before delivery to their owners.—Since Tuesday last, every evening clouds have gathered here and heavy downpour has been daily expected, but our hopes have been disappointed for heavy winds disperse the clouds. On Thursday last, a severe thunderstorm passed over Limbdi accompanied by heavy showers of rain measuring 48 cts. while on Saturday evening 31 cents of rain fell at Sihore and Sougad. Enough rain has fallen beyond Ranpur, mileage 70, to enable ploughing to be undertaken.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Yakub and eight other seamen belonging to the s.s. Clan Ferguson were charged with continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands. Mr. Cardale of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company Solicitors appeared to prosecute. It appeared that the accused belonged to a batch of twenty-two seamen charged with disobedience before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday. They were sentenced to 10 days' rigorous imprisonment and as the ship was sailing they were taken to the ship yesterday morning from the Jail. The accused before the Court still refused to work. They pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

A SCHOOL-MASTER IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Sullivan charged Harilal Varajlal, a school-master with disorderly behaviour. It appeared that Abkari Inspector Kapadia working on certain information with reference to the accused met the latter in Sindhi Gully on Sunday night and wanted to search him to see if he was in posession of cocaine. The accused allowed himself to be searched, but after that abused the Abkari Inspector and tore his coat. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he asked the name of the Inspector upon which the latter thought his dignity was offended and struck him. The Magistrate convicted him on evidence and fined him Rs 25.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Munsh, has rendered immense service to the Moslem community by starting the discussion. Your correspondent is right that the Mahomedans are swerving towards the Congress movement, but I must say they are not doing so on account of any disappointment as is suggested by your correspondent. The truth is that the Mahomedans are beginning to know the value of this National movement.

Your correspondent is mistaken when he says that the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay is pro-Congress. Though some of the members of this Association are supporters of the Congress, still the Anjuman as a body is against it. I must be so because the Anjuman is not a political association. I admit that the two most staunch supporters of the Anjuman viz., Messrs. Badrudin Tayebji and Kazi Kabiruddin are pro-congressionists ; still I cannot help saying that they don't form the Anjuman by themselves.

I am afraid, your correspondent is again mistaken when he says that Nawab-zada Nasrulla Khan and the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimatoola have joined the congress local Committee. I have not read their names in the list of the Committee and further it seems improbable they would so join. Perhaps your correspondent is not aware of the incident that took place at the time when the Revenue Bill was being discussed in the Council. Sir Pherozesha Mehta, Mr. Gokuldas and other leaders of the Indians left the Council Hall as a protest, but Mr. Ibrahim Rahimatoola did not join them. Well, sir, if he did not join then, why should he join this movement ? I believe, sir, the number of those Mahomedans who would be against the Congress would not be small by any means. If not, they are waiting to join an anti-Congress movement in the city. The argument of these persons is that the Government may not have done anything for the Mahomedans, but then what has Congress party done ? Instead of helping the Mahomedans to secure those advantages, which they are deprived of on account of their being in the minority, they selfishly kept them out of the same.

A layman like myself is unable to devise a rule for the guidance of the Mahomedans. I think it would be better for the community if a pro-Congress leader like Mr. Budrudin Tayebji and the anti-Congress leaders like Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan and Mr. Ebrahim Rahimatoola were to discuss the question between them and lay down certain rules for the guidance of the general Muslim Community. It is desirable that what is to be done should be done by the whole community. I therefore appeal to these leaders in the name of the community to enlighten the Mussalman public as to the best course to adopt namely whether they should or should not join the Congress movement.—Yours, &c.

Parel, July 1. KASIM BEG.

BEAUTA NDY HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday. The trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF FALSIFICATION.

Laxman Ambu Nair, a Sub-Registrar of births and deaths in the Bombay Municipality, was tried for abetment of falsification of accounts, contrary to Section 477 of the Penal Code. Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia defended the accused.

Counsel for the defence having addressed the jury, his lordship summed up the case. His lordship said the charge was of making the entry with intent to defraud. As the actual entry was in the handwriting of Balaji Vijaykar, the accused was charged with abetment. Counsel for the defence had urged that Balaji Vijaykar, being an accomplice, his evidence was not worth much. But then the jury should bear in mind that there was material independent testimony given in corroboration of it by Dr. Dadiharjor and by Lalsing Baldeosing.

The jury having returned a verdict of guilty against the accused, sentence was reserved.

Later in the day, accused was called up, and sentenced by the Judge to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COPPER POTS.

Kamrudin Mahomed, an old offender, who had pleaded guilty on 21st May, to a charge of stealing two copper pots, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Bajubai woman, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, of which two months were to be spent in solitary confinement.

MURDER OF A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.

The following case was tried before his Lordship and a Special Jury. Sherali Faida Ali was charged with the murder of Banubi, a Mahomedan woman on Sankli Street, Byculla, on the 25th April last. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. D. B. Binning, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Hasan B. Tyebji defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. William Adams Oram, foreman.

Mr W F Hamilton	Mr H P Stringfellow
Mr R F Goode	Mr. R N Mant
Mr Dinshoo S Talati	Mr. Kalidas Mulchand
Mr Manekji S Bhurucha	Mr. K P Kothare

Abdul Rehman said he was a butler. The murdered woman Banubi was his mother. She was in the keeping of the accused. There were frequent quarrels between the deceased and the accused over the insufficient daily allowance of two annas only for household expenses which the accused gave. These ended in his mother taking out her things with a view to remove herself from the accused's protection. In consequence of information given to him on the 25th April by Gojrabai woman, a neighbour, he went home and knocked at the door. Accused informed him she was asleep, and asked him what he wanted. He replied he was shivering with cold and wanted a blanket. Accused opened the door and threw him a blanket. He struck a match, and saw by the light his mother lying on the floor, her throat cut open, and her clothes saturated with blood. Subsequently he returned with the police, and found the knife, stained with blood near the deceased's pillow. Her quilt was also stained with blood and so were accused's clothes. A panch was assembled and all these particulars were noted. Gojrabai had said she had heard cries of "cut, killed", which aroused his suspicions and consequently he went from his empoyer's place to his house in Sankli Street. There was no light in the room that night. He asked the accused why was there no light, and accused replied because there was no oil in the house. There was no cause for the accused to be jealous of Syed Dost, his next door neighbour, nor was the quarrel between his mother and the accused on that account ; it was on account of the money for household expenses.

Gojrabai woman said besides the cut on Banubi's throat, there were cuts on her right side and on the thigh ; much blood had come out of them.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, who examined the body of the deceased, described the nature of the injuries.

Cross-examined, witness said there must have been a struggle during the infliction of the injuries.

Syed Dost Rustam, a boiler maker in the P. & O. Dockyard, was called in support of Gojrabai's evidence. Witness said he knew Banubi for a few days only, and he used to respect her as he would his mother and sister.

Syed Salarbax Rustam said when he asked the reason why Banubi had cried "struck, cut," accused replied she was talking in her sleep. When the door was opened, the knife was lying near Banubi's face.

Sitaram Raghu, policeman 1949 F., who arrested the accused, said in the room he saw some tea in a "katora" and pieces of bread.

Mr. Tyabji said these had been sent to the Chemical Analyser, and a report was received from that officer certifying to its containing poison. The report was, he understood, with his learned friend the Advocate General.

Mr. Binning said there was such a report.

Inspector Jebb said in consequence of a statement made to him by the accused he sent the tea and bread to the Chemical Analyser, who submitted a report stating "arsenic detected."

Cross-examined, witness said the statement made to him by the accused was that he had partaken of the food at four o'clock and since that it had made him sick.

Jivan Bijia, another witness, having been examined, the Advocate General tendered Sitabai and Soma Darji for cross-examination, but Mr. Tyebji declined the offer.

Questioned by the Judge, accused denied he cut Banubi's throat. He had been sleeping outside the room that night. The woman Gojra instigated Banubi to quarrel with him, and asked him to abandon Gojra. Eventually, Gojra induced her to give him the poisoned food, telling her that she would procure her a younger and a richer man. Gojra also gave him a "hooka" to smoke, and on smoking it he felt very giddy.

The Advocate General said although there was no eye witness to the deed, no other theory was consistent with the evidence than that the accused was guilty of murder. Whether there was any extenuating circumstance was the other question, in reference to which the incident of the arsenic having been found in the food came up. But there was hardly any point in it, the accused himself did not suggest any. Arsenic was used largely in this country for medicinal purposes, so much so that special legislation had to be enacted regarding it. There was nothing in the case, therefore, but to adjudge the accused guilty.

Mr. Tyebji said in a moment of excitement accused might have been deprived of control over himself, and provoked by the woman's misconduct in serving to him poisoned food, he might have committed the offence. Each and every doubt the jury might have in their mind should tell for the accused, and taking all things into consideration, they should adjudge him, at most, guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Judge, in his charge to the jury, said the evidence being short and fresh in their mind, he need not refer to it at length, except recalling to their mind some of its salient features. Accused had given a long rambling story which was completely at variance with the facts deposed against him in evidence.

The jury found the accused guilty of murder, and the Judge sentenced him to be hanged.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL CLUB vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a draw. The Parel Gymkhana, having won the toss, elected to bat. Shopes made 33 runs while Latouche scored 32. Hoetham and Harrison were the next best with 18 and 13 runs respectively. The rest hardly scored one, total being 114 for 5 wickets, the Municipal team scored 77 runs towards which Bulsara contributed 30, Meherhomji 14 and Guard 12.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE VS. FRIENDS UNION C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade, on Saturday :—Scores.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

D S Photographer, st Dhargalker, b Bhatadeker	2
N K Ashburner, c Dandeker, b Bhatadeker	6
Patel, b Bhatadeker	4
J J Mody, b Telang	9
Wacha, st Dhargalker, b Bhatadeker	3
Vagidar, st Dhargalker, b Bhatadeker	0
Writer, b Bhatadeker	5
Dorabshett, c and b Bhatadeker	3
Sanjana, b Bhatadeker	0
Mogrelia, not out	6
P F Son, st Dhargalker, b Bhatadeker	3
Extras	0
Total	40

FRIENDS UNION C C.

S D Thakur, c Mody, b Wacha	18
P N Dandekar, c Mogrelia, b Wacha	0
D K Telang, b Wacha	12
P Dhargalker, run out	5
S Agishete, b Photographer	9
W G Prabhaker, not out	15
G H Bhatadeker c Wacha, b Photographer	4
A B Chitre, b Photographer	3
V J Panvalker, b Photographer	4
K M Chonbal, b Wacha	3
J D Pillay, run out	2
Extras	2
Total	77

REGISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, I. C. S., Inspector-General of Registration, Bombay Presidency, in his report to Government says :—The total number of registrations has decreased from 1,66,692 to 1,51,593 the principal decreases occuring in Belgaum, Dharwar and Sholapur, In 18 out of the 28 districts however slight increases took place. Fluctuations in compulsory and optional classes of documents closely corresponded.

The number of sales increased by 5 per cent., to 53,000 and their value also rose to Rs. 357 lakhs, in both respects slightly exceeding the average of the last triennial period. These increases occurred chiefly in the Khandesh District, where the introduction of a portion of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act alarmed the savkars.

In mortgages of Rs 100 and upwards there was a further decline both in number and value. These documents have fallen from an average of 64,000 in number and of Rs. 340 lakhs in value in the 10 years ending 1899 to 42,000 and Rs. 245 lakhs.

The considerable decreases in Belgaum, Dharwar and Sholapur districts havebeen ascribed by the District Registrars to (1) the prevalence of plague, (2) the liberal grant of tagai, and (3) the recovery of the ryots from past bad seasons.

The receipts of the Department have increased from Rs. 489,383 to Rs. 4,93,628 owing to the increase of the aggregate stated value of all transactions from Rs. 8,8 lakhs to Rs. 886 lakhs, the average value of each transaction rising from Rs. 523 to Rs. 548.

The expenditure of the Department fell from Rs. 2,01,751 to Rs. 2,58 315.

The number of deeds impounded on the ground of insufficiency of stamp duty during the year has been 293 against 130 in the preceding year. In 72 cases the deeds were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 184 the action of the impounding officers was upheld by the collectors and 40 cases awaited disposal at the end of the year.

The omission in most districts of Gujarat to file certificates of tagai operations which was pointed out in last triennial report, has received attention except in the Ahmedabad District.

Refusals to register rose from 537 to 543. 123 appeals were filed and in 99 of them registration was ordered. In 7 cases registration was ordered by the Civil Court.

There was one prosecution for an offence under the Registration Act. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 4 months' regorous imprisonment.

The District and Sub-district of Kolhapur were constituted during the year (vide Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 1794, dated 6th March 1903.

Twenty officers of Registrars and 9 of Sub-Registrars were examined by the Inspector-General and the Superintendents and 453 examinations were held by various inspecting officers The Inspector of Registration 1st, 2nd and 3rd divisions also compiled statistical information for the Survey Settlement Reports of 28 talukas and petas.

ACT XVII OF 1879.

In the four districts of the Deccan, viz., Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur registrations have fallen 1,62,000 to 90,000. The decrease was general but in Sholapur exceeded 30 per cent. The heavy decline in the latter district is attributed to the severity and long continuance of the plague ; elsewhere the decline is due in a lesser degree to the same cause, and in part to the grant of tagai loans by Government.

Deeds of sale have further decreased and have almost fallen to the level which preceded the famine. Mortgages with possession were 30 per cent. and mortgages without possession 50 per cent, below the same standard. Leases not exceeding 1 year, which had increased abnormally in times of distress, have now fallen below the ordinary average. Bonds have further fallen from 7,300 to 5,500—a decrease which shows clearly the effects of the plague on the uncertainty of life.

Transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists were 40,000 against 33,500 between agriculturists and savkars. It has however been ascertained that savkars who have any connection with land frequently represent themselves as agriculturists.

The total value affected is Rs. 45,85,000 against Rs. 49,23,000 in the previous year, but the average of each document increased from Rs. 48 to Rs. 50.

223 examinations of offices were carried out by inspecting officers, an average of 8 inspections to 5 offices.

The deficit on the working of the act rose owing to the decrease in deeds registered from Rs. 19,500 to Rs. 21,000.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5)

plinths which vary in height from 6 to 18 inches. The construction of the privies and washing places is not free from objection but, nevertheless, the camp served its purpose well enough during the dry season. There appears to have been some delay in strengthening the sheds for the monsoon, and as the work was not taken in hand until after heavy rain had fallen, the floors of most of the rooms have been rendered thoroughly damp by the leakage from the roof of the sheds. Moreover the work of putting up weather-frames and verandahs to keep off the rain has not been undertaken in a uniform manner or with due regard to the dictates of sanitation. In some instances it has been done so imperfectly as not to keep out the rain ; in others it has been done so thoroughly as to effectually exclude light and air from the rooms. The result as regards dampness is, however, the same ; for in the one case the already saturated floors receive fresh accessions of moisture from time to time, and in the other they remain damp owing to the drying influences of air currents and sunlight being absent. The sites on which the camp stands is exposed to the full force of the monsoon, and portions of the ground are low-lying and retentive of moisture. It is therefore very difficult to secure dryness of floors, and owing to the rooms being back-to-back, it is practically impossible to exclude the rain without, at the same time seriously curtailing the supply of light and air to the rooms. Some attempts have recently been made to reduce the dampness by digging surface channels to carry off the rainfall. These efforts have not, however, been productive of much good, and in their present condition the sheds must certainly be regarded as unfit for human habitation by reason of the fact that most of the rooms are damp, dark and badly ventilated."

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta moved that the report be recorded, and the Commissioner be requested to forward to the Trust a copy of the same, and ask them to take such measures as he might think proper to make the huts fit for human habitation. The Commissioner be further requested to exercise all available powers under the Municipal Act for the purpose of securing the desired object. He said the Corporation took the most wise and practical course to enable them to take such action as they might think desirable in the matter. They ought in the first place to send the report to the Improvement Trust for such action as they might think desirable, and in the second place to ask the Municipal Commissioner to take whatever steps were open to him in regard to the improvement of the location of those huts.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cassinath in seconding the proposition said that there was no drainage to carry away the rain water. The several passages were inundated with water. He made personal inquiries as to the sickness prevailing in the so-called health camp and the number of plague cases, but no information was forthcoming.

Mr. Hormasjee Shapurjee Vakil in supporting the proposition said it is impossible to improve the water-logged condition of the camp. The trustees deserved great credit for securing the camp for poor people during the hot season, but the condition of these men during rainy season was simply deplorable. The huts were unfit for habitation for lower animals and much less for men. There were 1,200 people living in the camp, and unless the trustees took immediate steps to remedy the water-logged condition of the place, there was every danger of the health of such a large number of people being seriously affected.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee having also supported the motion, it was agreed to nem con.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

INFRINGEMENTS OF THE ABKARI ACT.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector P. B. Vakharia of the Abkari Department charged Nazarali Lalji, a licensed ganja vendor with selling more than five tolas of ganja. The evidence should that on receiving certain information Mr. Vakhari sent a person to the accused's shop at Supari Baug Road, on Sunday evening when the accused sold him nine tolas of ganja. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

At the same Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Barnet charged Harriett Margaret Roache with selling liquor without license. It appeared from the evidence that in consequence of certain information received Mr. Barnett and Inspector Paterson went to the house of the accused at Tardeo in plain clothes on the night of the 27th June, and on their asking for drinks, the accused served them with some whisky and charged them at the rate of Re 1 per peg. On Friday night Mr. Barnett sent a man with marked coins to the accused's house, and the accused sold him two glasses of whisky. Subsequently she was arrested, and on her house being searched two bottles of whisky and a number of empty and half full bottles of whisky and liquor as also the marked coins were found in her possession. The accused denied the truth of the complaint. The Magistrate convicted her and taking into consideration the fact of her having been once convicted of a similar offence, fined her Rs. 250.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Monday.—The depression in the Central Provinces yesterday has advanced in a west north westerly direction and now forms part of a large diffused low pressure area lying over Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India. The largest fall of pressure has occurred in east Gujarat. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast, light to moderate rain in Gujarat, Central Provinces, Burma, light rain in north-east India and showers in the west Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, Central India, Rajputana, Deccan and south India. Patnagiri has received 8 1-2 inches, Mercara 6, Cochin 3 1-2, Indore 3, Goa, Akyab, and Bassein 2 1-2, Moulmein, Toungoo, Lashio, Cherrapoonjee, Dehra Dun, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu, and Khandwa, 2, Deesa, Amraoti, Udaipur, Pendra, and Seoni 1 1-2, Poona, Surat, Ranikhet, and Ludhiana one inch. Moderate rain is probable in Gujarat during the next 24 hours, and showers over the greater part of north-west India, Central India, Central Provinces, Deccan, and north-east India. Moderate rain is probable on the West Coast and light to moderate rain in Burma. Conditions are hence favourable for rain over the greater part of the country.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Auchencrag, Captain M. B. Reid, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta reports having experienced strong S. W. monsoon and heavy sea. The steamer Adota, Captain J. Brodie, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta, met with strong S. W. monsoon with heavy squalls, hazy and overcast.

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	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	21 82	21 57	24 13	16 64
Monday, 4th July	2 24	2 45	2 13	2 17
Total	24 06	24 02	26 13	18 81
Total fall to 4th July, '03	26 10	25 76	25 13	29 06
Total fall to 4th July, '02	8 55	11 88	10 40	10 21

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kamp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Monday, 4th July	1	93

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 4TH JULY.

| STATIONS. | Pressure 8 A.M. | WIND, Direction. | WIND, Average

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904.

THE WAR.

WE cannot say we expected confirmation of the Russian denials of Admiral Togo's statements, or of the telegram for which the "Bourse Gazette" is responsible, alleging the annihilation of a Japanese brigade. There ought not to be anything remarkable in either story; but we have become so accustomed to the cry of "Wolf" that we refuse to turn out in response to it. In the absence of anything from a Japanese, or an independent source, we decline to accept the reports as approximating accuracy, and hesitate to believe they are even founded on fact. Far more probable is it that they have been manufactured purely for local consumption. For the consolation, we presume, of the Russian peasantry and the deception of the disaffected populace, so-called telegrams and despatches—utterly baseless fabrications—have been distributed broad-cast in Russia. Artistic productions, representing Russian triumphs and Japanese disasters both by land and sea have been posted up in public places and the people have been led to believe that the complete success of Russian arms and annihilation of the Japanese are but the question of a few days. Russian statesmen may feel justified in pursuing this line of deception, but by citizens of other nations, the practice is regarded as beneath contempt. We doubt if they will accept the statement of the Russian Consul at Yingkau or of the Commander of the Russian destroyer Barukoff that Admiral Togo's despatches on the affair of the 23rd ultimo were inventions. The reading public of all civilised nations has by this time learnt that Japanese official messages are fully to be relied upon and that any exaggeration, the outcome of an enthusiastic scribe, will inevitably be scrupulously corrected. We may take it as undeniable also that a Russian warship, "resembling a battleship was torpedoed and sunk and a Russian torpedo-destroyer also sunk at the entrance to Port Arthur harbour on Monday night last."

Even Admiral Alexeieff, who is least worthy of credence in respect to Far Eastern affairs, lends support to the Japanese version, and by his own admission, it seems, they did turn tail and return to harbour. It was because the Japanese were out in superior force, he says, —much stronger force perhaps than the Japanese would claim to be capable of devoting to the Port Arthur squadron. Moreover it seems true also that the squadron was not able to re-enter the port until next day. Detail by detail the Japanese Commander's story is confirmed. The only item left was the sinking of two packets. Even that has come. As to the operations on land, General Kuropatkin wires that the Japanese have ceased to advance everywhere except from Sengcheng and are retiring eastward from the direction of Tashichiao and from the region north of Feng-huang-cheng. We suppose that is why "the Russians assumed the offensive and re-occupied the passes." The Japanese had gone. The greatest difficulty the Russian Generals have experienced so far is in discovering what their enemy meant to do. Only the other day we quoted the "Times" military contributor, pointing out that the Russians were misled into the belief that the Japanese were withdrawing and that General Oku had abandoned his intended junction with General Kuroki, for the sudden and unexpected developments of Japanese generalship, the principle of a double objective, holding an enemy in perpetual doubt as to their intentions had never been quite so well or so continuously illustrated as by the Japanese. "They have used it on the strategic theatre, they have used it on the battle-field, reserving the power of always altering their plans according to the situation and dispositions of the foe." And they are using it again—hence this mystification of the Russian leaders. Before they understand the ways of their enemy, they will find Japan in the vicinity of Kirin or on the outskirts of Harbin.

For long it appeared as if the continuance of Russian reverses was due to unpreparedness. For five months there has not been a break in the long list of Japanese successes, though General Kuropatkin is said to be still receiving four or five troop-trains of re-inforcements every day. Does unpreparedness still serve to account for the daily thrashing, or are we not entitled now to attribute it to utter incapacity? Reuter's message, which believed—but did not assert as a fact—that Admiral Kamimura had attacked the Vladivostock squadron, proves to be accurate. The correspondent of the Agency had heard sounds of cannonading on Friday night. Many, we know, hoped that the report would be confirmed, for after the bombardment of a defenceless Japanese settlement some punishment was deserved. Admiral Kamimura fell in with his enemy at night-fall between Tkishima and Tshushima. But darkness and fog which seldom render assistance to the brave, enabled the Russian squadron to escape punishment for a little time longer. Firing at the torpedo-boats does not seem to have produced very appreciable results and the Russians deemed the most prudent course lay in flight. They suddenly extinguished all lights and disappeared in the darkness. But Admiral Kamimura will doubtless fall in with them again in the course of a few days, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of European navies that the Vladivostock squadron will at least make a show of fight.

TIBET. COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND manifested great patience on Sunday, after speaking to the Tibetan Peace Delegates firmly but courteously on Saturday. If, yesterday, he had declined to receive the delegates and decided to make his way by force of arms to Lhassa, we should not have blamed him. Our Calcutta contemporary's special correspondent on Saturday reported that the Tongsa Penlop had presented a letter in which he was asked to use his good offices to bring about a settlement. In that letter the Dalai Lama named Ta Lama and the Lama's Grand Secretary and representatives of the three monasteries as his representatives. It was then believed that a satisfactory settlement would be arrived at without further military operations. Sunday's proceedings, however, have almost dispelled that hope. The previous day, at a Durbar, in which Colonel Younghusband received the peace delegates, they were told that the Mission was perfectly ready to go on to Lhassa. General Macdonald had the guns and men and boats with which to cross the Sampo river. Should the Mission go on to Lhassa there was a second army at Chumbi, which could come on here, which could be replaced by a third army from India. What he now wanted to know was whether the peace delegates wished the Mission to go on to Lhassa, or whether they had proper credentials and were willing to make a settlement. In the latter event the British were prepared to treat. The reply made by the Lama's Grand Secretary was that they were prepared to negotiate here. They certainly did not want the Mission to go to Lhassa. But when Colonel Younghusband asked whether any settlement now made would be repudiated as was that agreed to by the Chinese Amban, they made an evasive reply. The Ta Lama declined to proceed with negotiations the next day, as he said they did not wish to be hurried. Considering Tibet has had more than a year in which to ponder over the situation, it cannot be objected that Colonel Younghusband hurried them. They agreed to meet next day. But when the hour fixed arrived the delegates had not appeared and according to one correspondent "after waiting half-an-hour and seeing no signs of the delegates Colonel Younghusband directed the durbar to be closed." A later message says the deligates came in later, but no progress appears to have been made up to the time we write. Our next telegrams may, therefore, report that our political representative has refused to negociate further at Gyantse and will attempt nothing further in that direction until Lhassa shall have been reached. It is the only way.

HIGH SCORING IN FIRST CLASS CRICKET. THE present home cricket season gives promise of being one of the most remarkable in the history of the game for high scoring and up to June 16th the number of men, who have made centuries in important matches, exceeds the number in any previous year for the same period. Between the 9th and 16th of June, no less than twenty-six individual scores of three figures were put up in first class matches. On the day the mail left, Iremonger achieved a notable distinction for Notts in the match with Kent by scoring 272, the highest innings played this season up to date. In the match with Middlesex played the first three days of the same week, he compiled 189 not out so that in two innings he scored 461 runs and was only dismissed once. On the same day that Iremonger made his big score against Kent, seven other batsmen reached three figures, viz. Rhodes 196 for Yorkshire vs. Worcestershire, Knight 203 and King 128 for Leicestershire vs. M. C. C. and Ground, Hayward 128 for Surrey vs. Cambridge University, L. J. Tancred 106 for South Africans vs. Warwickshire, Sharp 104 not out for Lancashire vs. Sussex, and Rev. F. H. Gillingham 103 for Essex vs. Derbyshire. On the first three days of the week and the last three days of the previous week, the century makers were P. Perrin 140 for Essex vs. Sussex, R. H. Spooner 101 for Lancashire vs. Gloucestershire, A. O. Jones 113 and A. J. Dixon 135 for Notts vs. Yorkshire, Tunnicliffe 119 for Yorkshire vs. Notts, Storer 110 for Derbyshire vs. M. C. C. and Ground, A. C. Johnston 105 for Hants vs. Worcestershire, Carpenter 199, C. McGahey 175, and Sewell 106 not out for Essex vs. Surrey, Iremonger 189 not out for Notts vs. Middlesex, Kinneir 152 for Warwickshire vs. Lancashire, C. B. Fry 177 and K. S. Ranjitsinhji 148 for Sussex vs. Yorkshire, H. K. Foster 118 for Worcestershire vs. Oxford University, J. F. Marsh 118 for Cambridge University vs. London County, Hon. F. S. Jackson 110 not out for Yorkshire vs. Sussex, and Cattell 128 for Lancashire vs, Warwickshire. During the eight days a number of other batsmen got within a few runs of a hundred chief among whom were the following:—Denton 85 and 87, King 92, Hayes 80, M. Hathorn 80, F. Mitchell 82, G. C. White 79 not out, H. K. Foster 97, Lilley 88, C. A. Ollivierre 83, G. Curgenven 95, L. J. Tancred 97, R. O. Schwarz 93, C. J. B. Wood 90, Knight 80, Wrathal 88, J. Gunn 85, R. H. Spooner 90, and Baker 83. The highest totals were Essex's 616 for five wickets against Surrey, and Notts' 602 against Kent.

THE SOMALI MULLAH. WE were told the other day that the Somali Mullah's power had been destroyed and his followers scattered to the four winds. He has "bobbed up serenely from below." The departure of the British troops has, by some mysterious means, reunited the scattered fragments, and he has not only six thousand followers and two thousand rifles but the Mijertains, and other of our friendly tribesmen have transferred their friendship to him—precisely what was anticipated by all except those who were responsible for his repression. We told him we would not relinquish operations until he was taken dead or alive and all his rifles surrendered. But we have, in short, changed our minds. Instead of despatching another expedition against him, let us now offer him the Governorship of the country he has overrun with a salary large enough to make it worth his while to govern well or to stir up envy and enmity among other chieftains to such an extent that they will rise up and—do what we have not been able to. Apply the advice which a minor poet gives to the Powers that be, as to the treatment of a demagogue: "O Men in high places! Not yet shall ye pass, If with time-honoured wisdom your counsels ye grace:—Though his lungs be of iron, his voice be of brass, There's a cure for the demagogue. Give him a place." Our attempts at punitive expeditions have been lamentable and costly failures.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 10 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

WITH regard to the Aden Delimitation Commission, the British and Turkish camps are still being maintained, but work has ceased for the summer months.

MR. W. H. TODD, Assistant Engineer, Nerbudda Irrigation Division, who was recently mauled by a tiger, has made a good recovery, and left for Europe on leave by last week's mail.

THE transport Surada, conveying details from Somaliland (via Aden and Karachi) is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 6th instant, and will, on arrival, be berthed in the Prince's Dock.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a special Jury, Sherali Faida Ali was charged with the murder of Banubi, a Mahomedan woman who was under his protection, at a house in Sankli Street, Byculla, on the 26th April last, by cutting her throat. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder; and the accused was sentenced to death.

A LARGE number of guests of the Burma Electric Tramways and Lighting Company Limited, were present on Saturday morning to witness the formal opening of the Mandalay Tramways by the Lieutenant Governor of Burma. At 6-40 a. m. a special car, carrying the tramway and chief local officials, left the Power House for the shore, where His Honour was staying on his barge, and in about half an hour returned conveying Sir Hugh Barnes and party. On arrival at the Power House a band played the National Anthem. The Lieutenant-Governor was first conducted by Mr. Griffin, Manager of the Company through the boiler house and engine rooms, and after examining everything went to the reception dais. Mr. Griffin then asked His Honour to declare the tramways open, while Mr. Williams, of Messrs. Dick, Kerr and Company, the contractors who built the tramways, presented His Honour with a Burmese silver bowl.

THERE are many mysteries connected with "rank, pay and promotion" in the Indian Army, but red tape seems to have reached its breaking point in the "Gazette" of the 25th June, says the "Pioneer." Under the heading "Indian Army" a long list was given of "Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels," the officers being mainly commandants of regiments. The object was to give effect to the new rule under which such Majors become substantive Lieutenant-Colonels and draw the pay of their rank. But in one instance the officer was already a substantive Colonel in the Army, and yet he was solemnly "promoted" to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian service. It is as if a Captain in the Navy were to be gravely gazetted in a promotion list as Commander. Brevets we understand, but we fail to grasp the meaning of this kind of procedure. Everyone knows also what substantive rank means, and the position which a "full Colonel" holds. If there are some old musty Regulations relating to pension, which render necessary the "promotion" of a substantive Colonel to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army, the sooner they are overhauled the better. The business is a farce as it is presented to us in its present shape.

A Moscow journal, says the "St. James's Gazette" is not, perhaps, the first place where one would naturally look for the ventilation of a Japanese view of the "Yellow Peril." Such, however, is the channel through which some reflections upon the subject, confided to a journalist by the Japanese Ambassador at Vienna, have found their way to the world. Mr. Makino Nabuaki's views are certainly no less interesting than the manner in which they have achieved publicity. He compares the "Yellow Peril" scare to the product of the coiner, circulating, as it does, after the manner of bad money, from hand to hand, for the simple reason that nobody takes the trouble to test its intrinsic value. Had it not gained such wide currency he would not have thought it necessary, he declares, to deny such an absurdity as the suggestion that Japan would take advantage of her new-found power to "reorganise China, with her aid hunt the European out of Asia, and launch hordes of yellow men in a war of conquest upon Europe." His view of his country's attitude to China is noteworthy. While she looks to her unwieldy neighbour as a natural mark for the expansion of her commerce, she recognises that in aiming at the industrial and social regeneration of the vast Celestial Empire she is directing the menace of the "Yellow Peril" at her own head. The view is perhaps novel, but, from Japan's standpoint, by no means unintelligible.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote the other day:—M. Henri Lorin, commenting in the "Depeche Coloniale" upon the debate on the Anglo-French Agreement in the House of Commons, emphasises the importance for England of the French concessions in Egypt, which, he says, are of immense advantage from the point of view of British policy. Although France, by her abstention in 1882, put it out of her own power to hamper British action in Egypt except by a system of pinpricks, yet those pinpricks placed insuperable obstacles in the way of certain enterprises on the part of the English. Owing to the renunciation by France of those proceedings, England is now at liberty to govern Egypt according to her own ideas and in such a manner as to promote her imperial aims. While seeking to develop the union between the mother country and the self-governing colonies, it is no less essential for the British Government to maintain the imperial interests of the country, of which the most fundamental is to remain mistress of the routes between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. Egypt, which is now enabled to co-operate with India secures for England that preponderance. Combined effort, based upon the harmonious co-operation of the financial resources of India and Egypt, will relieve the home country of all anxiety. Thus the Persian Gulf and even Arabia, environed on both sides, are, according to M. Lorin, destined to fall under British influence. He adds that the extension of this influence would probably meet with opposition in different quarters. At certain points France has rights which it would be necessary to "transform" or buy out. These rights will, he thinks, become the object of pourparlers, in which Russia might also participate. "Who knows if this might not furnish the basis of an Anglo-Russian agreement on the lines of that concluded between France and England, by which it would be inspired? The fact that Egypt and India are free to assist each other is the great prize gained by England through the French concessions. That co-operation between Egypt and India, which assures for the home country the development of her foreign policy without expense to herself, facilitates the administrative concentration of which Lord Percy spoke, and which is for England the necessity of the moment."

FOREIGN SPOTS TO TOUCH.

EVIAN, THE TOWN OF ROSES.

[BY CHARLES DAWBARN].

EVIAN has various names. One of the prettiest, as well as one of the most suggestive, is "Ville des Roses." The town is embowered in roses—roses of a deep red, yellow roses, the tea rose, the Marechal Niel. That seems the favourite rose at the wayside stations, clustering up the walls and nodding in at the open windows. As I write I have a bouquet before me thrust into my hands by a good woman down the street, whose floral wares I chanced to look at and admire. Its fragrance fills the room, delicate and penetrating as the memories of a happy hour at Evian, "queen of the lake"—another name, surely, that belongs of right to her. There is even a rose d'Evian, blushing red, fit child in grace and modesty of its parent soil. The flowers, indeed, find a kindly nurse in the fruitful earth and a climate that is never harsh, even in the depth of winter. Many species dear to the heart of the botanist grow on the slopes of the mountains that engirdle Evian, forming a solid rampart against the southern winds, leaving the north open to the cooling breezes from the lake. It is a gentle Boreas, tamed by contact with the heights above Lausanne, that find an answering peak on our side of the water, in the Dent d'Oche. Thus, you rarely suffer from an excess of summer heat at Evian, just as you are spared the rigours of the winter.

It is this equable temperature that urges the trees to their superbest effects of foliage, writes Mr. Charles Dawbarn in the "Pall Mall Gazette." For Evian is Emerald Evian as well as Evian of the Roses. Nowhere are the leaves more brilliant of the plane tree. Cut so that their top branches spread like the spandrils of an arch, they form a cool green cloister, a grateful shelter from the noonday sun. Their lines are drawn along the borders of the lake, and, in the little town itself, every sequestered square where stands a monument commemorative of a past glory in local history or where gushes a fountain contains its green girdle of the plain. The limes were in flower the other day—perhaps they bloom always in this happy clime; the sweetness and radiant beauty of the magnolias were passing, leaving their giant leaves as a consolation and a promise; the oaks and pine trees, eternal fixtures in the summer land-scape, give it a note of masculinity as of something set and firmly established.

There was a rose fete these days at Evian, and you will not be surprised at it. Through the picturesque streets of the town, curious blend of ancient times and of present-day accentuation, have passed the carriages gaily bedecked with the triumphant rose. The same flower has flown from hand to hand as the missile of a mimic battle; it is the consecration of the Evian season. Out upon the lake the illuminations glow, when night has thrown her violet robes over the mountains, and extinguished the last of the golden bands of the setting sun upon the westward ranges. In the vapours of the night the Chinese lanterns look like giant fireflies chased by fairy boats—gondolas in gala dress all hung with golden lamps.

The weathered brown roofs hide history in Evian. There is an old, old church dating from the time of that primitive religious art which finds its crown and ultimate expression in the wonderful exhibition now at the Louvre in Paris. Here are a hundred vestiges of the half-forgotten past for those who care to look for them. The place was known to the Roman who gave it its name, which is supposed to recall the medicinal quality of its springs. May be Cæsar was the first of its distinguished clients. Anyway, he had a high respect for the valour of the natives, and counted them amongst his friends. The town has its own Cæsar, made glorious by his feats of arms: General Dupas, whose uniform, covered with gold lace, occupies a place of honour in the Council Chamber of the town. Dupas led the forces of the Revolution and of the First Empire to victory on many a stricken field, and earned the recorded praises of Napoleon, Italian and Frenchman by turns—the country was given back to French in 1860—the inhabitant of these parts has always been Savoyard. He will tell you that he has always remained French in heart and language, though the town's device—Deo et regi fidelis perpetuo—shows that he was no bad subject of the House of Savoy. His arms of that time, too: The white cross of Savoy on a field of rouge, and below a silver trout holding in its mouth a smaller fish of the same species: if you ask for an explanation, they will tell you that the small fry are not easily to be swallowed by the rich and powerful in Evian. Which is doubtless a good republican sentiment. At the Revolution, when it was yet part of the soil of France, this Haute Savoie proved its republican attachments. Quality of race has given the Savoyard his exquisite politeness. He holds his hat to you when you inquire the way, and he imposes upon himself a certain effacement when his town is given over to the stranger in the summer season.

Not many English have discovered Evian, but the Parisian knows all about it, and transports thither himself and his family during the four months of the season. Nor is the journey very formidable from the Ville Lumiere. You step aboard at the Gare de Lyon at nine o'clock at night, and you are at Evian next morning, a matter of twelve hours, with a route out at Bellegarde for the branch line, unless you prefer to continue to Geneva and take the boat. I am speaking of the ordinary service. But the P. L. M., with characteristic enterprise, have organised a special summer train, the "Savoy Express" they call it, which, a day service, makes the running three times a week, and cuts off at least an hour from the other times. Even from London the journey is only of some nineteen hours. The Parisian, I say, has found out Evian, and ten thousand of him came last year. That is three times the normal population. That presupposes big hotels; they are there in plenty, and as modern as the Cecil or the Ritz in Paris. Yet it is the place for neurasthenia. There is nothing to jar upon you in this corner of the world—"La Zone," as it is called; for Haute Savoie is, in the unique position of being beyond the radius of the douane. (That was part of the price when she went back to France, so as to trade on all-fours with Switzerland.) The Paris papers are a day old so there is little to excite you in the news (the Government has probably fallen by this time if it is to fall); there are no street cries; life is as calm and placid as the lake itself. When the steamboats have ceased to ruffle its limpid waters, and the hush of night has fallen upon it, it looks—does it not?—as motionless as a painted ocean. Even the white-winged boats, whose lateen sails give so distinct a note to the lake, seem to rest upon its bosom like sea birds in no mood for flight. It is this quality of repose that makes the chief charm of Evian.

Now a word as to the baths. It is not for nothing that it is called to give its full title Evian-les-Bains. Every one has heard of the Source Cachat; it is the most noted of the five medicinal springs that belong to the town and to a private company, called the Societe Anonyme des Eaux Minerales. Apart from the treatment which one follows on the spot, the waters are bottled and sent to Paris and elsewhere by the hundreds of thousands. The annual output is something like six million bottles. That suggests that the product of the wells of Evian is palatable. Therein resides its great popularity. It is odourless, almost tasteless, offering a pleasant contrast to many waters prescribed for gout, for the Evian springs are good for that complaint as well as for many others connected with defects of the blood. The real power of the water, more than its chemical composition, is its internal cleansing properties. A splendidly equipped "etablissement des bains" has arisen these last few years near the lake, where you may take the waters externally in baths and douches and internally in the regulation doses. The building is a model of what hydropathic institutions should be. It is lofty and light and airy, and its bathrooms are as luxurious as hotel suites. There are two doctors on the premises to see you do not overdo the treatment, for the water is so pleasant that you may be inclined to drink too much of it. But if the particular trouble is persistent—"pernicious" is the suggestive term—then the treatment branches out from the water-cure and includes electricity and massage on the Swedish plan. Most complicated and interesting mechanism is here installed, including the bath for the light cure, furnished, not with water, but a score of incandescent lamps. The water, when turned into a bath has a blue colour, blue as the lake water.

(Concluded on page 6.)

PORT ARTHUR FIGHTING.

MORE RUSSIAN NAVAL LOSSES.

MANCHURIAN OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

According to a belated report from Admiral Togo, Monday's attack on the Russian guardship was accompanied by a fierce fight between the torpedo boats in which the forts participated. The Japanese lost 31 killed.

The following telegram was received on Sunday night by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, from his Government :—

Admiral Togo reports: The 12th torpedo-boat flotilla on the night of the 27th ultimo, attacked and sank, the enemy's guardship of two masts and three funnels outside Port Arthur. The same flotilla then exchanged fire with the enemy's destroyers, whereof one was observed to have capsized and sunk. Our casualties were 14 dead and 3 wounded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

The escape of the Vladivostock Squadron was due to darkness and fog. Admiral Kamimura at nightfall neared the Squadron at a distance of five miles between Tkishima and Tsushima. The Russians shelled the pursuing torpedo boats and suddenly extinguished all lights and disappeared in the darkness.

LONDON, JULY 4.

According to telegrams received at St. Petersburg from the Foreign attaches at the front, no fighting is expected for some time owing to the rains which have converted Manchuria into a bog, suspending all operations and the Armies are retiring to drier ground.

The Russian reports of the re-occupation of the Passes are incorrect,

Reuter wires from Liaoyang that the Taling Pass is not occupied and is inaccessible owing to the mud.

The Armies are bivouacked on either side.

General Kuropatkin seeing that a battle was impossible has returned to Haicheng.

Telegrams, dated Colombo July 4, state :—The Russian Commanders at Vladivostock have received urgent instructions to place the fortress in the best possible state of defence, and to improve the land fortifications as much as possible.

As soon as the pressure upon the railway, entailed by the transport of men to Mukden, is relaxed, reinforcements of guns and supplies will be sent to Vladivostock in large quantities. The reason for this is that it is known to the Government that the Japanese plan is to take Port Arthur at all costs drive General Kuropatkin's army out of Manchuria, and then send a large land and sea force to Vladivostock.

News from Nagasaki states that the telegraph between Korea and Japan has been re-opened. Tokio has now direct communication with the leader of every column in the field.

Each force is linked by a field telegraph by a complete system with the flanks and rear, which enables every movement of the Russians to be passed from General to General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EMIGRANT STEAMER WRECKED.

Appalling Loss of Life.

689 SOULS PERISH.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Danish steamer Norge with seven hundred Scandinavian emigrants and a crew of eighty men on board, bound from Copenhagen for New York struck the Rockhall Reef two hundred miles west of the Hebrides on the 29th ult., only twenty-seven lives being saved.

The Norge filled rapidly.

Eight boats were launched, three of which were smashed in launching. The remainder were filled with passengers, but only two got away as a heavy sea was running.

The few survivors were picked up and brought to Grimsby by a steam trawler.

LATER.

Sixty-four more survivors from the wreck of the Norge have been landed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

A special London cablegram to the "Englishman" says that the Danish steamer Norge with 800 Scandinavian emigrants aboard, bound for New York, has been wrecked at Rockhall. Only 27 survivors were landed by a trawler at Grimsby.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BEHRING FISHERIES

Britain to Protect Them.

LONDON, JULY 4.

In reply to Russian representations, Great Britain has consented to protect the Behring Sea Fisheries during the war and arrest marauders.

Russia grants to the British warships engaged in this service coaling facilities at Petropavlovsk,

THE wearing of European hats has become the fashionable thing in Abyssinia. The trade in this article is making rapid progress, but the hats must be of felt and as large as possible. An inferior quality is imported from Italy or Germany. The favorite colours are black, gray and chestnut brown. The hats must be provided with holes for ventilation. The average height the Abyssinian likes this head covering is 6 3-4 English inches, the width of the brim must be about 5 1-4 inches and the price from four to six shillings. The value of the yearly import comes to about 58,000 francs.

GOVERNMENT OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

At the Government opium sale to-day 2,000 chests each of Behar and Benares opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,668 a chest, realising Rs. 67,53,000.

A SUIT AGAINST THE CALCUTTA BANK.

SETTLED BY CONSENT DECREE.

In January 1903, a fraud was committed on the Culcutta Bank by a native who was subsequently prosecuted for signing himself as Secretary of the Friends Union Club, Howrah. He drew a sum of over Rs. 22,000. The Club sued the Bank to recover the amount. To-day the Club's claim was settled before the Hon. Mr. Justice Woodroffe at the High Court, a consent decree for Rs. 11,000 in full settlement of claim being given, the parties paying their own costs.

THE CRASTER HERITAGE CASE.

SMALLEY PLEADS GUILTY.

William Smalley pleaded guilty to-day at the High Court Criminal Sessions to charges of false personation and a false claim in a court of justice and dishonestly using as evidence in a judicial proceding a forged document.

The accused's statement, which was read out, was to the effect that he carried out the whole fraud under instructions, guidance and pecuniary assistance of E. S. Cowie without whom he had been in complete ignorance of the late Mr. E. C. Craster's affairs or the business relations with Messrs. D. L. Cowie and Co. When this matter was suggested by Cowie he was under deep obligation to him, and being in pecuniary difficulties and having a large family he consented. It has come to accused's knowledge, the statement went on to say, that Cowie is connected with others in cases or cases of similiar nature which accused believes have just come to light. The accused then said he was a widower with four children who must be left to the mercy of the world till his release, that he has hitherto borne a good character, is respectably connected and has already been in jail for two months.

His lordship, Mr. Justice Pargiter, said that he would consider and pass orders on Thursday.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP GOETHALS.

A MEMORIAL TABLET.

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

After a solemn Requiem mass at Moorgheehatta Cathedral this morning, Colonel G. M. Porter R. E. unveiled a tablet to the memory of Archbishop Goethals in the presence of an immense congregation.

A POST PEON CONVICTED FOR MISAPPROPRIATION.

POONA, JULY 4.

Hurry Singh Gopal Singh was placed to-day before Mr. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge, and a Jury on a charge under section 52 of the Postal Act and sections 467 and 47 of the Indian Penal Code with misappropriating a cheque whilst in transmission and forging a valuable document and using the same as a genuine document. The accused extracted the cheque for Rs. 45 which was sent by Colonel Money from Mahableshver to his butler in Poona on 30th May. The accused cashed the cheque at the bank on the following day signing the name of the butler. The matter came to light on Colonel and Mrs. Money's returning to Poona a week later. Several witnesses were examined including Colonel Money and Mr. Gardiner, the Post Master. The accused was undefended. He denied the offence pleading that the butler had told him to sign the cheque and fetch the money. The Jury without retiring brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty. The Judge sentenced the accused to one year under the Postal Act and to two years under each of the sections of the Indian Penal Code, the latter sentences to run concurrently or in all three years.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A PARAMOUR.

Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge, with a jury, was engaged in trying Nana Kanoo Satkar, a cultivator of the village of Sate, Maval Taluka, on a charge of murdering one Tookaram Raoji Walu working at the Poona Railway Station on the night of 14th May last at Wadgaum. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had a laison with deceased's wife and took the deceased by a night-train to Wadgaum where he murdered him and put the body in a nullah covering it with stones, The villagers discovered the body a few days later and reported the matter to deceased's wife who admitted her intimacy with the accused and made incriminating statements against him. The accused who was defended by Mr. Dixit, barrister, denied the allegations entirely. All the witnesses for the prosecution were examined and the case probably concludes to-morrow.

DEATH OF A LEADING SAWANTVADIAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAWANVADI, JULY 4.

Mr. Yashwant Dhonddev alias Kakasaheb Kotnis, a leading citizen of Sawantvadi and the managing proprietor of the Sawantvadi Tile and Brick Factory, died yesterday at 6 p. m. He was one of the prominent men of the older generation now passing away. He was for a considerable time Chairman of the Sawantvadi Municipality, an active member of the Technical Education Board and many other public institutions and found favour both at the Palace and at the Residency. Mr. Kotnis leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the position of the County Championship table up-to-date :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per cent.
Lancashire	13	9	0	4	9	100·00
Yorkshire	13	6	1	6	5	71·42
Notts	11	6	2	3	4	50·00
Leicestershire	10	5	2	3	3	42·85
Sussex	11	4	2	5	2	33·33
Middlesex	7	3	2	2	1	20·00
Kent	9	4	3	2	1	14·28
Derbyshire	9	3	4	2	−1	−14·28
Surrey	13	4	7	2	−3	−27·27
Essex	9	2	5	2	−3	−42·85
Somerset	8	2	6	0	−4	−50·00
Gloucestershire	8	1	4	3	−3	−60·00
Worcestershire	8	1	4	3	−3	−60·00
Warwickshire	7	1	4	2	−3	−60·00
Hants	6	0	5	1	−5	−100·00

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

PEACE OVERTURES AT GYANTSE.

COL. YOUNGHUSBAND AND THE DELEGATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent wiring from Gyantse states that the Tongsa Penlop and the peace delegates met Colonel Younghusband, at a Durbar on Saturday, Colonel Younghusband made a speech, Captain O'Connor translating sentence by sentence. Colonel Younghusband said it was more than a year ago since he arrived at Khambajong for the purpose of negotiating. He then set forth the views of the Government of India, which were to confirm the terms of the treaty, which the Tibetans had repudiated, in spite of the fact that it had been made by the Amban.

That treaty was the result of war in Sikkim, which the Tibetans had wantonly invaded, thereby putting the Indian Government to great expense. We tried for many years to get the Tibetans to observe the terms of the treaty, and it was to make a new treaty that Mr. White and Colonel Younghusband came to Khambajong.

More than a year ago the Viceroy was informed that the Emperor of China, the Dalai Lama, and the Amban agreed upon Khambajong as the place for treating. They waited there months, but the Tibetans absolutely refused to negotiate and moreover, they collected troops. The Viceroy thereupon summoned him to Simla, and, on his report, sent him to this place to negociate, with a sufficient force for protection on the way.

Here he took the opportunity of going to Guru to meet the people there, and talk matters over in an informal way. He purposely went without soldiers, to show that his intentions were peaceful. They refused to listen to him, and they even refused to report to Lhassa.

When a few months afterwards, General Macdonald arrived they were foolish enough to attempt to oppose him.

Colonel Younghusband then described the incidents leading up to the attack on the Mission at Gyantse, and he continued that the Viceroy with great patience gave the Tibetans time up to the 25th June. Colonel Younghusband said he had written two letters, one to the Amban and one to the Dalai Lama, but they were returned by the commander and on the same night another attack was made on the Mission.

No negotiators had arrived on the 25th, but on the 24th he heard from the Tongsa Penlop that they were on their way. This was reported to the King-Emperor of India and his Majesty had ordered Colonel Younghusband to give them a few days' more grace. The Mission were perfectly ready to go on to Lhassa the next day. General Macdonald has the guns, and men and boats with which to cross the Sampo river. Should the Mission go on to Lhassa, there was a second army at Chumbi, which could come on here, which could be replaced by a third army from India. What he now wanted to know was whether the peace delegates wanted the Mission to go on to Lhassa, or whether they had proper credentials and were willing to make a settlement. In the latter event, the British were prepared to treat.

The reply was made by the Lama's Grand Secretary, who after making an excuse for not negotiating at Khambajong, said trouble was really caused by the British proceeding to Chumbi and Phari, where the Tibetans purposely kept only a few frontier guards. When the British went to Tuna a Tibetan force was sent to Guru, but with strict orders not to fire. The British fired first and then came down to Gyantse, occupied the Jong and burnt some monasteries.

The Jong Commandant refused the British letter, as it was the custom in Tibet for all letters to go by the Chinese post. When the letter was received the Tongsa Penlop was asked to intervene. Subsequently the present peace delegates were appointed, but were not able to arrive on the 25th June, having been delayed on their journey. They were prepared to negotiate here. They certainly did not want the Mission to go to Lhassa.

Colonel Younghusband: I certainly do not want to argue about the past, but with regard to Guru, I was present and saw the first shot fired and the delegates were not present. What I am interested in is the future. Have the delegates got proper credentials and power to negotiate?

The Grand Secretary: The Tongsa Penlop has a letter appointing us here. We were appointed by word of mouth.

Colonel Younghusband: The settlement the Amban made, they repudiated. Will they also repudiate any settlement now made?

The Grand Secretary: We cannot say whether the treaty will be repudiated or not. It has to obtain the final sanction of our Government.

Colonel Younghusband: Are they prepared to say that after the treaty has been signed they cannot guarantee its being kept?

The Ta Lama, who had hitherto remained silent said: If the seal is once put on the treaty it will certainly be kept.

Colonel Younghusband then informed the delegate that they could talk matters over with the Tongsa Penlop and that he would see them again the next day (Sunday.) He added the advance to Lhassa would be postponed, provided it was shown the delegates were in earnest.

The Ta Lama repeated that if the treaty was sealed with the Dalai Lama's seal, it could not be repudiated. He did not want to be hurried, hence he could not come the next day.

Colonel Younghusband replied that if they did not come the next day, he would infer they were not in earnest.

LATER.

Telegraphing under yesterday's date the "Englishman's" correspondent says :—

Colonel Younghusband, received the delegates in audience this afternoon.

The subject debated was the evacuating of the Jong. The delegates were informed that the Jong must be evacuated before noon on Tuesday. They replied that they would consider the matter.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888. in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th June :—Stephen Tulloch, district engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Seony Satpura Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway, for improvements in scotch blocks for use on railways and the like. Charles Wilkin Jefferson manufacturer, Schenectady, New York, for improvements in or relating to the process of and apparatus for treating mica or analogous materials and in the use of the material so treated. Elmer Zebley Taylor, engineer, 4, Montague street, London, for improvements in printing machines, Charles Jacob McPherson, manufacturer, 30, Pine street, south Framingham, Massachusetts for improvements in or relating to cotton gins. C. Venkataramanier, clerk, district munsif's court, Udamalpet, for improvements in the axles of carriages and their appendages. Peter Smith Swan, engineer, 52 3 Park street, Calcutta, for improvements in electric motors for ceiling fans. H. F. Marker, Educational Inspector, Porbandar State, for an improvement in copy books. Charles Joshua Greengrass civil engineer, residing at Puttur, North Arcot, for an improved air-motor, to be called the "Direct Acting Air Motor." The Ozonized Oxygen Company Limited of 20, Mount street, Manchestar, for an improved process for bleaching and sterilising and apparatus therefor.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON, Home Member of Council who has been for some time past in somewhat bad health, proceeds to England upon four months' leave in August. It is not yet settled who will act during his absence.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

LAST evening a meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University. The Rev. Dr Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, was in the chair; and there was a fairly good attendance of Fellows of the University.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

On the motion of Principal M. MacMillan, the Right Rev. Dr. Pym, Bishop of Bombay and an ex-officio Fellow, was appointed to the Faculty of Arts

COURSE FOR THE L, M. and S, DEGREE.

The Senate next considered the subject of revising regulation 22 in Medicine so as to bring it in conformity with regulation 1, which among other things, provided that the candidate for the degree of L. M. and S. must have been engaged during five University years in professional study at a school of medicine recognised by this University. Regulation 22, however, provided that no candidate would be admitted to this examination within two years of the time of passing the second examination.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the words "or before he has completed five years of professional study at a school of medicine recognised by this University," be added at the end of regulation 22 in Medicine. Mr. S. V. Bhandarker seconded the proposition.

Col. H. P. Dimmock moved an amendment to the effect that the proposed addition to regulation 22 in Medicine should apply to students who had joined the college since November 1903, and not to those who had joined before that date. Mr. K. G. Desai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama said it appeared that the Syndicate had proposed the change in consequence of a resolution passed by the Senate in 1901 raising the duration of curriculum from four to five years. If that were so, Mr. Cama contended, the Syndicate ought to have recommended alterations in the requirements of the first, and second examinations also. He therefore, moved an amendment that the Syndicate be asked to review their decision.

Dr. H. M. Masina seconded the amendment, which on being put to the vote, was carried.

REVISION OF THE MATHEMATICAL CURRICULA.

The Senate next considered the subject of revising the mathematical curricula of the Matriculation and Previous examinations.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann proposed the adoption of certain schemes recommended by the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate revising the existing curricula in Mathematics for the two examinations. He said it had been long felt that the existing curricula in Mathematics were behind the times. The courses now proposed were almost exactly the same as prescribed at Cambridge. The effect of the change would be that the students would be relieved of a great deal of drudgery and their studies would be made more reasonable and thorough. Professor Jack seconded the proposition.

A number of amendments were proposed, but they were all rejected. The proposition was then carried. This concluded the business before the Senate.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES ON SATURDAY'S GAMES.

THE performances of Bhanda with the bat and Baloo with the ball in the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and B. B. and C. I. Railway overshadowed everything else. These two players in their respective departments of the game were head and shoulders over everyone else, and at the present moment have no equals in Bombay. Coombs' bowling in this match was distinctly good for a bowler of his pace and, with the exception of four overs by Milne, he bowled at one end throughout the innings. Fast bowlers go off very soon in this country, especially if they are overworked, but Coombs seems to improve with each new season and at the present time is showing better form than he has ever done before. Colabawalla once more proved that he cannot play fast bowling. Against bowlers of any other pace he is one of the most reliable batsmen the Parsees have and it is a pity that he cannot conquer his aversion to fast bowling. He will not stand much of a chance this year against the Presidency with Deas who arrives from England next Saturday and Coombs bowling their fastest at him. To H. D. Kanga, one of the best sportsmen amongst Parsee cricketers, has fallen the distinction of making the first century of the Bombay season. He made 102 not out for the Parsee Gymkhana vs. the Elphinstone College out of 210 of which, by the bye, 37 were extras. There is no cricketer in Bombay who practices more regularly right throughout the year than Kanga, and the improved form he has shown during the past few seasons is a fitting reward for his perseverance. If I were asked to name the best three bats in Bombay at the present moment I would give the palm to Kanga, Telang, and Bhanda. I have not forgotten Meherhomji, but I would prefer any of the three players mentioned to him. Kanga in a year or two will be a much finer bat. Two well-known players were seen to great advantage in the match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A., P. K. Telang, the Hindu Jessop, and F. J. Clark who has entered his twentieth season in Bombay cricket. Telang smote hard for his 77 and with a little care should have reached his hundred. He is in fine form this season and has scored well in every match he has figured in up to date. Clark's innings was reminiscent of some of his displays in the later eighties and early nineties and has still plenty of cricket in him. The Islam Gymkhana team is showing much improved form this season and, although not successful against the Eastern Telegraph last Saturday, was not so hopelessly outclassed as was so often the case last year. It has always been a mystery to me why the local Mohammedans should make such slow progress in the game compared with the Hindus and Parsees, but there are signs that the recent visits of the Aligarh College team and the Karachi Borahs have had a stimulating effect and that the game will be taken up seriously. The Poona Gymkhana administered a severe defeat on the Nizam C. C. last Saturday which is hardly a matter for surprise, seeing that the Gymkhana team which included Greig, Umfreville, Wilkins, Hartley, Noak, French, Thew, Thornton and Ussher was one of the strongest that has taken the field for some years. Greig and Thew who each scored 63 did well against the weak bowling. By the bye I wonder if the Gymkhana has found the bowler, it has anxiously been looking out for, in H.K. Umfreville who captured five wickets for 10 runs and made a most successful "debut." The old Brightonian bowled very well at Darjiling last season and should find the Poona wickets suited to him. Deas, the Presidency fast bowler, returns to India by next mail and will be available for all remaining fixtures.

R.

THE AMIR AND SHERE ALI'S FOLLOWERS.

THE small band of faithful retainers who followed the fortunes of the exiled members of Shere Ali's family in India is gradually growing finer in its already slender proportions. The late Amir, in his declining years, allowed all who would swear allegiance to him to return to Afghanistan, though he did not restore the lands and property which the Sardars had forfeited when they fled in 1880. His Highness Habibullah Khan is following a similar line of policy, as he knows that the Shere Ali faction in the country has ceased to exist. The latest personage of importance to accept his overtures is the Luinaib, son of the Sherghassi Sherdil Khan, a Sardar of great influence at Kabul before the war of 1878. The Luinaib has been one of the most loyal and trusted adherents of Ayub Khan since the latter came to India, and his defection—if such it can be called—will be greatly felt by his master. He takes with him three brothers and a number of refugees, who will form a 'kafila" at Peshawar for the march to Kabul. Home sickness is probably at the back of this affair, for all Afghans have a strong patriotic feeling, no matter how long they may live in exile.—"Pioneer."

ACCORDING to the latest Queensland papers, Mr. Arthur B. Kitchener, brother of Lord Kitchener, is visiting that State in connexion with the proposed railway from Port Norman to Cloncurry. A married sister of Lord Kitchener resides in New Zealand.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST STREET SCHEMES.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the report of their committee on the proposed alterations in the city Improvement Trust's street schemes No. 2 and No. 3.

At the previous meeting the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta had moved that the report be adopted and that the President be requested to address Government and the Improvement Trust in terms of the report, and that the Government Resolution on the same be recorded.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey had moved an amendment to the effect that the report be recorded and forwarded to the Committee with a request to reconsider scheme No. 2 in details, and report to the Corporation any suggestions or modifications they thought desirable.

Mr. Bhishanker Nanabhoy in resuming the debate observed that it was simply useless to refer the scheme back to the Committee for consideration in details in the absence of any guarantee from the Improvement Trust that there would be no further alterations in the schemes. He therefore asked the Corporation to adopt the original proposition.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji also supported the proposition and in doing so said the operations of the Trust were so rapid and were varied so much from time to time that it was impossible to form any definite idea as to the scope of those schemes. There was no guarantee that the schemes had reached their final stage. As suggested by the Committee in their report, a representation should be made to Government to appoint a Joint Commission to examine all the schemes launched by the Trust in the different parts of the city and to see whether they could not be modified after a general survey.

Dr. N. N. Katrak also advocated the adoption of the Committee's report.

Khan Bahadur M.C.Murzban said he had not signed the report without giving it a serious consideration. He was of opinion that the schemes submitted by the Improvement Trust to the Corporation were utterly incomplete. As Executive Engineer to the Municipality he had attended the meetings of the committees to whom the schemes had been submitted for consideration and report and he often expressed his opinion to them that the information given by the Trust was very meagre and that the plans were incomplete in many respects. His opinion was that the schemes which the Trust proposed to be taken up should be carefully surveyed and valued and the buildings and plots of ground proposed to be acquired should be valued according to the information that could be obtained by the officers of the Trust. But instead of that the Trust provided so many lakhs of rupees for acquiring houses and so many lakhs for land. He did not know if they had fixed these sums after going into details. These considerations together with the incompleteness of the schemes induced him to sign the report. He thought it would be well if all these schemes were carefully gone into before they were submitted to the Corporation.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla said he felt some difficulty in deciding whether he should support the original proposition or the amendment because neither the Hon. Mover of the original proposition nor the proposer of the amendment had informed the Corporation of the nature of the modifications and of the details which the Trust had asked them to consider. However in very case he (the speaker) had recognised the principle that the Corporation was bound to go by the report of the majority of the Committee. He did not understand how a scheme could be recast after the Special Collector had acquired the houses which came under its operations, ascertained and paid prices and roads had been laid down,

Mr. Jafferbhoy, Rahimtoola said the report of the Committee was not clear. It appeared to him that the Committee had not considered the modifications and alterations proposed by the Trust and therefore it was impossible for the Corporaton to decide whether they should approve of those alterations or not.

Dr. Viegas said if the Corporation adopted the Committee's report, they would be placing themselves in the wrong box. Omissions and additions were necessary as the Board had altered the schemes to include insanitary areas and to acquire better frontages.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia supported the amendment.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta in replying on the debate said the Improvement Trust Act at the very last stage allowed the Corporation an opportunity of making a report on the schemes undertaken by the Trust, with the limitation that such report should be made within a month. The Corporation represented Government that one month was quite inadequate for the purpose of considering the scheme and making their report on the same; but the same thing existed up to the present moment as Government had not taken any notice of their representation. The only thing the Corporation could do was to submit the scheme to their Committee, and it was the latter who guided the Corporation as to what modifications were necessary regarding those schemes. He very much deplored that some of the representatives of the Corporation in the Improvement Board did not appear to give that strenuous, consistent and deliberate consideration to important subjects, which they should have given to a matter like this brought forward before the Board.

Dr. Sukhia: Then why do you return such members.

Sir Pherozeshah: I will give you the reason when the time comes. Continuing he said that Mr. Vithaldas was in favour of sending back the report to the Committee, but he little knew that by the time the Committee submitted its report to the Corporation there would be another Government Resolution issued sanctioning the scheme. The report would under the circumstances be useless and it would be somuch waste of time and energy. When the Improvement Trust Act was passed, they never even dreamt that that body would undertake within such a short time of its existence so many schemes of such magnitude. At the time they launched these schemes it never struck them that they would have to turn out a large number of the population of the city and to provide accommodation for those who were unhoused. The Board acted the part of a general who turned out a large army of men on the battlefield without bestowing a single thought as to the transport and commissariat arrangements without which it would be dangerous to move such a large army. They never seemed to have discovered that Bombay was an overcrowded city because of its geographical position and that even if a small number of the population was unhoused it would aggravate add intensify the evil of overcrowdedness a hundredifold. They never thought again as to how the properties which were included in these schemes would be acquired. They could not very well acquire an immense lot of such properties particularly when they were in a hurry, without magnifying the evils arising out of those operations. The Board seemed to have forgotten the fact that they should embark upon schemes each upon its own merits, and that they should have a proper and sanitary survey made of the whole city and sketch out improvements which were urgently required, and when all that was done, portions were to be selected here and there requiring immediate treatment. Referring to certain remarks made by Dr. Viegas he (the speaker) asked if Dr. Viegas had forgotten that only a short while ago the Board sat from day to day to consider a letter which had been presented to them by the Municipal Commissioner together with an accompaniment from the Health Officer, recommending that the Board should restrict their operations as far as possible and take up only small areas for improvement. A similar recommendation was made by the Committee of the Corporation and because the Committee had made that recommendation, Dr. Viegas called the members thereof as bereft of common sense. One of the greatest mistakes the Board ever committed was to have launched the city into enormous schemes, which would take years before they were perfected without necessary inquiries and necessary public criticism. The chairman of the Board himself admitted in one of his annual reports that the schemes were ambitious and extravagant and he asked if the time was not come when both the Improvement Trust and the Government should be told that these ambitious and extravagant shemes should not be undertaken without due preparations being made for carrying them out. Mr. Vithaldas' amendment sought to give an indirect approval to these schemes which the Corporation were not at present prepared to give.

In concluding his remarks he said the time had come after all these years' consideration that the Corporation should tell the Improvement Trust and the Government that these schemes, which had been proved to be ambitious and extravagant were required to be restricted and controlled, and the best way, to proceed was to undertake small improvement schemes. (Applause.)

Mr. Vithaldas's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, 10 members having voted in favour and 25 against it. The original proposition was carried by 25 votes against 5.

HUTS ON THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The Corporation considered the following report from the Health Officer as to whether the huts erected by the Improvement Trust on the Kennedy Sea Face were fit for human habitation during the rainy season—"I have the honour to report that the huts are constructed in rows from east to west and there are two sheds in each row which are separated from each other by an open space in which the privies and bathing places of the camp are located and which also serves as a central passage. There is also a wide passage between each row of sheds and the next. Each shed contains 10 back to back rooms, five of the rooms facing south and five facing north. There were originally 500 rooms in all, but the number has now been reduced to about 450. The sheds are constructed with thatched roofs and walls of bamboo matting and they stand on earthen

(Concluded on page 3)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The American Cotton Crop.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN "FUTURES."

LONDON, JUNE 17.

ANYTHING like a trustworthy estimate of the American cotton crop is of course out of the question at this early period of the season. Yet it is well to bear in mind the maximum as well as the minimum possibilities of the yield, now that the acreage is roughly determined. There is a natural tendency in many minds to take the growth per acre of the last three or four years as a basis of calculation. We are reminded, however, by the New York "Commercial Chronicle" that in 1898-9 not less than 11,250,000 bales was produced, and that if the yield from the planted area of this year should be relatively as abundant as it was in that season the crop of 1904-5, worked out upon this year's acreage, may be 40 per cent greater, that is to say 15,750,000 bales—more than 50 per cent above that of 1903-4. Of course no one has the slightest expectation of anything of the kind, and it may, no doubt, be reasonably objected that there is not labour force enough to pick so enormous a yield. The "Chronicle" states, however, that only two of its correspondents in the South lay special stress upon this limitation. It is certainly a consideration which may tell against the marketing of a bumper crop that if prices should fall to a level at all approaching the lower range of four or five years ago it is probable that a good deal of the growth would be left on the ground, for labour is now very dear, much dearer probably than it has ever been before. The present weakness of cotton is doubtless largely due to the great possibilities which seem to have some kind of logical basis, but after the experiences of the present crop there will be a good many hardened sceptics on this question of a great yield.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, in their cotton letter of June 7 refer to the "flattering" prospects of the cotton crop, except for the menace of the boll weevil in Texas. Though the general feeling continues bearish, they report that the reduction of stocks and the possibility of a large demand for early receipts make operators cautious. They continue:—"A noticeably better tone has been evident in our market recently, with less desire to force prices in either direction, and the condition has seemed more healthy than for some months. The enormous shrinkage in prices is of course responsible for this, and the hysteria of the past season is followed by a more restful and reasonable condition. It is recognised that a decline in the prospects is probable at some time in the near future, and that the abnormal past season has to be followed by a readjustment of price to consumption, as was then an attempted adjustment of consumption to price." It is anticipated that the lower prices will induce a considerable amount of general buying.

Sea Island cotton seed in sufficient quantities to plant 7,000 acres has been obtained for the West Indies. This is the kind of cotton which seems particularly suited to the islands and the cultivation of which should be most encouraged. Indeed the cotton grown in Barbadoes and some of the other islands obtains a higher price than even the best Georgia and Florida long stapled cotton, and it is stated that, owing to cheaper and more trustworthy labour, cotton can be produced in the West Indies at a lower cost than anywhere in the United States, so that the outlook as a whole for cotton in these colonies must be considered distinctly promising. So far the cotton from some of the smaller islands has not proved of quite such good quality as that from Barbadoes, which appears to possess lustre and strength of greater degree than that from many of its neighbours. But with the new seed now being distributed, which is of the very best quality, it is hoped that the characteristics observed in the Barbadoes cotton will also be noticeable in the cotton grown at St. Vincent, Antigua, and St. Kitts. During the fortnight ended June 2, 181 bales of West Indian cotton were imported into the United Kingdom, and sales were effected at the following prices:—West Indian Sea Island, 11½d.; medium fine, 14d.; fine, 15d.; extra fine, 16d. per pound. No sales of Carriacou have been made during the fortnight.

The Great Northern Railway Company are bringing out a still larger Atlantic type of locomotive than the powerful engines already running. The new engines are intended to haul the increasingly heavy East Coast joint-stock trains. The Great Western also are constructing an Atlantic locomotive, which will be somewhat similar to their engine Albion, but of course of the 4-4-2 type—the extra length of piston stroke (30in.) being retained. Not only is widened suburban stock being built by some of the chief railways, but widened express corridor stock has been put into use on the London and North-Western for some time. The Great Western Railway have now introduced a widened type of dining-car whereby a much greater seating accommodation is provided than was previously possible. As at present arranged, with a central passage down the car, it has been usual to seat only two passengers in the width of a first-class carriage, one on each side of the passage, but now two will be seated on one side of the passage and one on the other. In the second and third class cars there will be two seated on either side of the central passage instead of two on one side and one on the other as heretofore.

The Great Western Railway are of course placed at considerable advantage on their main line west as regards loading gauge in width, at least on that portion of the line which was built for the broad gauge. The other great trunk lines in their widened stock may be said to have reached their limit in building to 9ft., though it is true that the Lancashire and Yorkshire have for special reasons found it possible to build their new electric stock for use on the Liverpool and Southport branch as wide as 10ft. It may, however, generally be understood that the standard of the British line of 4ft. 8 1-2in. gauge is 9ft., excluding small undertakings. Of the great lines a few notable exceptions to the rule have a 9ft. 3in. loading gauge—viz., the Cheshire Lines, Great Central, Great Northern, and London and South-Western Railways. This limit in width, together with that of height in centre from rail level of 13ft. to 13ft. 6in., is considerably less than that prevailing in the United States, and makes the task of the British engineer more difficult, especially in locomotive building, with the ever-increasing necessity for more powerful locomotives. The illustrations of the exhibits at the St. Louis Exhibition clearly show that much larger engines can be built in the States than here.

A new development in America, which may in some degree be imitated over here, is the acquisition by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway Company of the tramway system of new Haven Conn., and the Worcester and Southbridge Street Railway. This railway Company occupies a unique position, inasmuch as it is operating considerable sections of steam road equipped with the third rail system. The management of these tramway systems, aggregating hundreds of miles of track, has been placed in the hands of a manager who will occupy a new post of vice president. If the railway control of tramways thus begun is to spread, it will naturally creats not only a serious social problem but new economic conditions. For example, as the purchasing department will in the last resort be the same both for the railway and the tramway, it is not improbable that some attempt will be made to utilise a similar class of apparatus for both systems, wherever feasible. This means the approximation in construction and method of the tramcar and tramway to the railway car and the permanent way. The conditions in England are, of course, different owing to the large control which municipalities posses over their own means of traction. But as yet the community in general, and even the expert, is not fully alive to the extent of electrical developments and their economic bearings

upon the whole problem of transit, whether it be railways, tramways, canals, or motor-cars for country service.

Notwithstanding the greatly reduced activity this year in the leading Lancashire industry, and its depressing influence upon other branches of trade as well as upon the earnings and expenditure of the population, the bankers' clearing returns at the two clearing-house centres show an increase upon those of last year. The following are the figures for the period from January 1 to June 11 and for the corresponding period of 1903 :—

	1903.	1904.	Increase in 1904.
	£	£	£
Liverpool	77,947,404	93,031,580	15,114,116
Manchester ...	110,525,283	109,700,451	824,832

The reduction in the quantity of cotton and cotton goods dealt in in the markets has probably been largely compensated by the advance of prices. Indeed the rise in the raw material must have been much more than sufficient to counterbalance the falling off in quantity, and this fact probably goes far towards explaining the greater excess in this year's Liverpool returns than in those of the Manchester establishment.

The report of the special Committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association, appointed to consider and report upon the question concerning the present American future delivery contract and matters relating thereto, recommends that the basis of the contract be raised from "middling" to good middling. The Committee point out that in the course of 1,089 consecutive business days during the past four years "good middling" was quoted the nominal only upon 85 days, whereas "middling" was so quoted on 282. They further recommend that the clause be raised from "good ordinary" to "low middling," subject to the following qualification :—That grades below "low middling" down to and including "good ordinary" shall be tenderable at an allowance to the buyer independent of the arbitration or appeal award for quality, such allowance to be not less than 6 points or more than 10 points, at the discretion of the arbitrators or Appeal Committee. Statistics disclose the fact that on an average the difference between the "spot" quotation and that of the current month was increased by the operation of the "good ordinary clause" as compared with the "low middling" clause. It is needless to point out how this circumstance has increased the difficulties of the importer and other tenderers. The Committee, while considering it of extreme importance to strengthen the normal contract by means of the low middling clause, recognise that circumstances may occasionally arise in which that clause without the proposed qualification might encourage operations which would be hostile to legitimate trading.

A homeward movement of Welsh tinplate workmen, which seems likely to reach important proportions, has set in from the United States. One reason for their determination to come back to Wales is that the recent reductions of wages have left them in a position very little better than their fellows in this country. But another and apparently a more powerful motive is the uncertainty of employment to which they are exposed in the United States. The tinplate industry there is under the control of a trust and whenever the production exceeds the demand materially it is cut down, not by any general or extensive short time, but by entirely closing some of the works. Thus the workers regard their occupation as much less assured than it is under the separate management of the factories. There is a further cause of dissatisfaction. The abundant supply of labour has led to the degrading of the higher skilled workmen. Many who were formerly employed as rollers or heaters have been compelled to become helpers, in which capacity they receive considerably reduced wages. Fortunately the tinplate industry of South Wales is just now very active, thanks partly to cheap imported steel bars, and this fact accounts probably to some extent for the exodus from the United States.

The report on the trade of North Portugal for 1903 by Mr. Consul Grant, draws attention to the loss by the United Kingdom to the first place in the cutlery trade. This is attributed largely to the want of variety in British-made goods while the Germans are making constant efforts to please their customers by variety and also by the production of showy articles. Mr. Grant suggests that the German cutlery is hideous, but that it ministers to a florid taste, and German scissors, for example, are "preferred even at equal prices owing to their more embellished (gaudy) appearance." In the shawl or kerchief trade, too, the Germans are said to have lately introduced some classes of superior make with more polish and finish and dyed with such perfection that to the uninitiated the goods look just like silk," though we can hardly believe that British manufacturers are unable to hold their own in fancy mercerised goods. The following table which shows the dividends paid by Portuguese cotton mills (joint-stock companies) from 1897 to 1903 is interesting :—

Name of Mill.	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Crestuma	6½	7	7	8	Nil	5	6
Guimarães	5	15	15	8	Nil	Nil	6
Portuense	12	15	10	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fafe	7	11	10	7	Nil	5	6
Rio Ave	6	6	—a	6	4	6	6
Salgueiros	3	3	3	—b	Nil	2½	5
Taveiros do Porto	8	10	10	7	Nil	Nil	5
Alcobaça c	10	10	10	8	4	8	8
Fabril Lisbonense c ...	11	10	11	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oriental c	Nil.	8	9	6	Nil	Nil	3
Tamanc	7	8	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	—d
Xabregas c	6	10	10	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
Industrial c	7	7	8	4	Nil	Nil	—d
Cavado	—	5	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

a Had a fire. b 2½ per cent in shares. c Outside Oporto district. d Report not published.

The privately owned mills—some ten in number—are understood to have done better than the joint-stock companies. It is remarked that "side by side with the steam mills the hand-loom weavers of coloured goods, strange as it may seem, have been doing well, and some cases better than the power looms."

FOREIGN SPOTS TO TOUCH.

(Concluded from page 4.)

As to the bluness of the lake, there is a local legend which tells of a man who, wandering over the mountains from inland, came suddenly in view of it. So frightened was he at its azure hue that he fled back to his native parts, believing that he had come upon a country where the sky had fallen on to the earth. It was by accident that the curative properties of the Evian waters were discovered for certain diseases. At the latter end of the eighteenth century a certain De Lesser, detained at Evian by a storm, and prevented from crossing the lake to Lausanne, resolved to continue his treatment for a painful malady by taking the local waters. He pursued his cure for many weeks, and at the end of that time was completely well. His case is attested by local documents stored at the mayoralty. Thereafter the fame and name of Evian were spread abroad as a cure for certain troubles requiring diuretic action. To-day it hardly needs advertisement. Its waters go out to the world by the million of bottles filled at lightning speed by an electric plant. The normal demand is from six to seven waggon-loads a day, each waggon containing 3,300 bottles. In the height of the season twelve waggons a day leave the company's siding. It may be imagined it is a great industry, representing a considerable turnover, or a dividend of about 8 per cent., to the shareholders. The town also takes its share of 10 per cent. in the undertaking, besides exacting a yearly rental in the terms of the lease of £1,000.

The Societe Anonyme is also the lessee from the municipality of the local casino and theatre. The delights of "the little horses," and even of baccarat, are available to the visitor, and in the theatre excellent comedies, and even operas, are to be seen played by first rate companies from Paris. So amusements do not lack in Evian, and to the water and the light cure you may add that of music and the drama.

I imagine that verdure-clad Evian will soon have its English adherents as to-day it has its French. Its delicious situation is a cure of itself. What finer view than the expanse of lake, rimmed by the vine-clad mountains of the Vaud, changing their aspect with every moment, now brown with golden patches of sunlight, now purpling with the declining day, now hung about with soft masses of vaporous cloud? Evian, land of roses, land of repose, you have at least gained one faithful lover.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

THE "Osservatore Romano," a Vatican organ (June 13), declares that the Pope is prepared to renounce his right to the Temporal Power supposing that an adequate equivalent be offered to the Holy See.

With regard to the above, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," the very trustworthy correspondent of the "Politische Correspondenz" at the Vatican writes :—

Recent reports of an impending reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal were as completely devoid of foundation as the rumour that the Pope had considered the proposal of abolishing the "Non Expedit" for the next elections in Italy. It is true the Pope gave evidence of his friendly feelings for Italy by allowing Cardinal Svampa to visit King Victor Emmanuel and equally true that the Italian Government shows the friendliest disposition towards the Papal See. But it is absurd to draw therefrom the conclusion that the Papacy and the kingdom are inclined to give up the positions they hold and to bind themselves by a formal treaty. The only hope that may be based on the spirit of moderation which now animates both the Pope and the Italian Government is that a modus vivendi may be found, while any formal and direct reconciliation between the Pope and the Italian State continues to be absolutely excluded.

As this (writes the "Standard" correspondent) is, no doubt, a communique from the Vatican, the admission that a modus vivendi may be hoped for is of greater interest than the denial that a formal treaty of reconciliation is contemplated. On the Italian side the modus vivendi will be declared impossible unless "Roma capitula" is recognised, or, at any rate, unless the Vatican ceases to place impediments in the way of such Roman Catholic Sovereigns or Heads of States as desire to visit the King of Italy at his Court in Rome. Another outward sign of a modus vivendi would be the acceptance by the Pope of the yearly subsidy of 3,250,000 frs voted in the Italian Law of Guarantees of 1871 as compensation for the revenues formerly derived from the Temporal Power, including arrears, the Papal Curia might claim 107,250,000 frs, not counting interest or compound interest; and this sum ought to be very welcome, in view of the conflict with France and the probable falling off of Peter's Pence from its best source.

The modus vivendi, in a word, would have either no meaning at all, or it would so alter the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal as to be tantamount to a complete reconciliation. The very fact that the possibility of it is admitted shows plainly that many things have materially changed since Cardinal Rampolla was State Secretary, and that his fall—brought about by the Austrian veto to his election as Pope—was to the interests of Italy, and, at the same time, of a policy of moderation in the Vatican, notwithstanding the fact that this policy started with a conflict with France. The whole matter is watched in Vienna with the keenest interest, on personal as well as general political grounds.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Vienna on June 14 :—

The Clerical "Vaterland" publishes a curious communication, which it declares to have been received at the central office of information for the Catholic Press, in regard to the recent interview between Cardinal Svampa and the King of Italy. The communication, which appears to be intended as a "ballon d'essai," suggests that, though Cardinal Svampa received permission from the Pope to visit the King of Italy provided he were received with due honours, he may perhaps have exceeded his instructions. In any case, his action cannot justify deductions concerning the attitude of the Pope towards Italy. Cardinal Merry del Val, says the writer of the communication, recently told him that the sovereign rights of the Holy Father are not the same thing as his claim to this or that piece of territory. The Pope's sovereignty would remain inviolable even were he, under certain conditions and guarantees, to pardon the injustice done to the Holy See and to sanction in some sort the existing state of things. Neither Pius IX., Leo XIII., nor Pius X ever maintained that the States of the Church must be restored in exactly the same form as they formerly possessed, nor have they ever denied on principle the possibility of an understanding with the kingdom of Italy.

The Paris "Temps" of June 14 comments upon the article in the "Osservatore Romano" in these terms:—

If the present Pope desirous of coming to a reconciliation with the House of Savoy, which he learned to respect when he was Patriarch of Venice, dreams of internationalising the law of guarantees, he is free to do so. We may suppose that Italy would not lend herself to this combination for her entire history is opposed thereto and other Powers would at least hesitate to accept it. But this after all is no concern of ours. Since however the Roman Curia knows, if need be, how to display breadth of mind since it suffers its own organ to discuss the renunciation of the temporal power, since it has allowed Cardinal Svampa to pay his respects in Bologna to King Victor Emmanuel, why does it reserve the benefit of its uncompromising temper and the monopoly of its recriminations for France? Why by futile artificial and maladroit protests is it continuing to throw fuel on the fire of the religious controversies which now distract our country and furnish fresh pretext for professional anti-Clericals? Why does it reproach M. Loubet for having paid a visit in the former capital of the Papacy to its spoliator while appearing at the same time to cherish so little rancour against the latter for the spoliation itself? All that is really lacking in clearness. We should be glad to have a little light thrown on the Papal policy.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The "Times" correspondent writes from Paris (June 13) :—

An anonymous writer in the forthcoming number of the "Revue" contributes an article entitled "Desarmons les Alpes." After recalling the spirit of the recent Franco-Italian convention for the protection of working men, by which for the first time two great countries abdicate so large a portion of their sovereignty, the writer of this article argues that the federation of Western Europe is now rapidly being carried through. He admits that disarmament cannot be effected by a special understanding between the Powers, for it would be out of the question to determine equitable bases of a proportional disarmament. Spontaneous and progressive disarmament, however, is, he thinks, possible, and France and Italy are in a position to set the example.

In the present state of men's minds, to induce them to accept the idea at all, they must be convinced that these experiments in partial disarmament can do no harm. Now, such is the case with France and Italy as regards the defence of the Alps from Mont Blanc to Mentone. The suppression of the Alpine troops would in no wise weaken the military resources of either Power. With no longer any anxiety for their common frontier, the two Powers would still maintain at other points of their territory the same resources as before. Nor would any negotiations be required for this suppression. Free initiative on the part of one of the powers would suffice. The author of this scheme urges that the initiative ought to come from France. The operation of disbanding the Alpine troops in the garrisons of Albertville Grenoble, Mont Cenis, Briancon, and Nice ought to be made gradually and Italy certainly would follow suit. Some of the frontier towns may complain, but if the State were to hand over to the municipalities the constructions and the military zone itself, these protests would soon be silenced. The writer of this article insists that for this preliminary disarmament no negotiations are necessary. The opportunity is, he thinks, a unique one for disarmament in the Alps.

THE POWERS AND MOROCCO.

The following are the salient points of the news from Morocco :—

Tangier, June 10 ("Times").—In spite of sensational rumours originating in Europe and America, the situation is unchanged. There is no intention to land marines unless the situation urgently demands such a measure, which at present is improbable. As long as the negotiations for the release of the captives are proceeding any energetic action will be avoided. Raisuli's second demand—namely the disbanding of the army—is being carried out. This denudes the entire country between Fez and Tangier of troops, who certainly safeguarded the main roads in Northern Morocco and held in check the plundering propensities of the mountaineers, and were also the only preventive of general anarchy.

PLOT TO DEPOSE THE SULTAN.

Tangier, June 12 (Times).—A well-organised and widely spread plot to depose the Sultan exists throughout Morocco. It has nothing in common with the late rebellion, which appealed only to the tribesmen and the lower classes. The existing plot originated among the religious and educated classes, and it receives the support of many shereefs and other important persons, including members of the Mooris Government. It is proposed to take action after the harvest—namely, in a month or two. Although the revolution was arranged before the Anglo French Agreement was known, the agreement adds fuel, as the Sultan now is accused of selling his country to France. The revolution receives the support of many of the religious sects, and I have evidence of its existence from Marakesh to Tangier—that is, over the whole of Morocco. The Sultan is aware of the proposed revolution, and may not improbably be obliged to leave Fez as he has no forces to withstand such a universal rising as the one now threatened. The conspirators have no fixed plans beyond the deposition of the Sultan and the destruction of his Government, and seem to favour a general meeting of influential Moors to discuss the situation after the blow has been struck. They think that the dangers which are closing round Morocco could be indefinitely postponed if the present Government were ousted from power.

JUNE 14.—The "Times" Tangier correspondent says that an attempt has been made by a band of mounted Moors to capture the Italian Consul at Larache, who resides a mile outside the town, but he was fortunately warned in time, and took refuge inside the town.

The British battleship Prince of Wales left Tangier yesterday for Gibraltar, but is available to return at any moment if required.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says that the Sultan's acquiescence in Raisuli's demands will not end the difficulty of the situation, and that, in the view of the diplomatists at Tangier, a state of anarchy is not at all improbable after the present incident is disposed of. Our correspondent does not believe that the French Government contemplates military intervention, but hints that a limited contingent of native Mahomedan troops from Algeria might be employed to co-operate with the Sultan's forces as a sort of gendarmerie.

Meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that there is perfect harmony between English, French, and American diplomacy in the treatment of the Perdicaris incident.

Tangier, June 14 ("Times").—Among a certain class of foreign residents the presence of the American ships is regarded almost as an act of aggression. America has come as a new factor into Morocco politics, and this raises resentment in certain quarters, but the entire European population should be grateful that America supplies almost the only security for their lives and property. Had not her ships been here further outrages would probably have occurred before now. All Europeans who can forget the bitterness of small international jealousies are agreed that the presence of the American ships has been most beneficial in restraining the native population and the tribes.

That the presence of the ships may force another Powers to take action in Morocco is not America's affair. Her ships are here to protect the lives and interests of American subjects, and indirectly this protection extends to the subjects of all the Powers, even of those who themselves refuse to take proper precautions. It is America's entire independence of action which may bring the impossible situation in Morocco to a head, and thus cause order to be restored to the country.

Tangier, June 14 (Reuter).—The British Minister states that there is a hitch in the negotiations between Sid Mohamed el Torres and Raisuli, which is likely to delay the release of Mr. Perdicaris and Mr. Varley. He refuses to say what is the cause.

Tangier, June 15 "Times,"—I am informed that Raisuli, having been notified by the Sultan's Deputy that all his terms had been granted, and some of them already actually put into execution, now makes further extensive demands to which the Moorish authorities will probably feel bound to agree. In the circumstances it is impossible to say whether these new demands will not be followed by still more, of a nature which it is impossible even to surmise.

New York, June 15—The American Consul-General at Tangier telegraphs to the State Department that Raisuli now demands, besides all the other concessions, four provinces in Morocco, with a guarantee from the United States and two other Powers—presumably England and France—of his authority over those provinces. From the United States he will get no guarantee of any kind. To that resolve, long since announced, this Government indexibly adheres

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on June 10 :—The discreditable system still habitually employed in Germany of making mischief with interested motives is once more resorted to just now in order to sow discord between France and Russia. The "Agence Russe," a semi-official news sheet published in Paris, warns the Prussian Press, however, that it will not succeed, and evidently does so at the request of its patrons in St. Petersburg. It contains the following telegram, dated St. Petersburg June 10.

A certain section of the German Press which has long displayed jealousy of the intimate and cordial relations existing between the French and Russian Governments is endeavouring with a zeal which has manifested itself more particularly since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, to spread the report that tension has arisen between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Paris. Information obtained from an authorised source enables us to give the most formal contradiction to such insinuations. Never have the relations between the two allies been characterised by more sincere cordiality. M. de Nelidoff, who has succeeded Prince Urusoff has, thanks to his talents and his great diplomatic experience, not only maintained the excellent relations established by his predecessors, but has also, notwithstanding the short time he has been in Paris, succeeded in developing mutual confidence and establishing perfect harmony of ideas among the diplomatists of the two countries. Moreover personal and intimate relations formed between Count Lamsdorf and M. Delcasse preclude any misunderstanding between the two chiefs of Russian and French diplomacy.

The following passage in a leading German Roman Catholic organ from a letter purporting to come from St. Petersburg is reproduced here, and deserves notice as a choice specimen of that particular kind of journalism which would have wrought so much evil had it not been found out in time :—

The Franco-Russian alliance is no longer anything more than a mere recollection for Russia now sees the frailty of French friendship. In Russia and Elsewhere it is known that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry had for its principal mission to exculpate the ex-Capt. Dreyfus and to undermine the alliance with Russia. That has been accomplished on the accession to office of the Combes Ministry, which was to complete the latter task and finish the disorganisation of the army and Navy. Furthermore, the reverses of Russia in Manchuria put the sentiments of France towards her ally to a test, and the Russians found with sorrow and dissatisfaction that they had been mistaken in that respect. Such is the result of what is called the policy of the Bloc, of which the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a zealous Freemason is a docile instrument.

ARMENIA.

Paris, June 10 "(Reuter)".—A semi-official telegram from Constantinople says :—

"M. Constans, the French Ambassador, has come to an agreement with the British and Russian Ambassadors with a view to making an energetic protest to the Grand Vizier against the present state of affairs in Armenia."

Constantinople, June 11 "(Reuter,")—Very serious reports received from a private source concerning the recent operations in the Sassun district are giving rise to grave concern. Contrary to the statements of the Porte, these advices show that the insurrectionary movement has been suppressed, with much bloodshed among the inhabitants. The Kurds are said to have assisted in the work of devastation.

THE SLAVE'S REVENGE.

"THE stomach," says Souvestre, "is a slave which is obliged to accept everything imposed upon it; but finally avenges its wrongs with the slyness and cruelty of a slave."

The eminent French author has happily expressed an important physical fact. There is something unique and pitiable about the position of the stomach in the human body. Upon no other organ except the lungs can you impose anything from the outside world. The lungs need pure fresh air only, and air in some form is the only thing they ever receive. On the other hand, the stomach is a general receptacle, entirely at the mercy of its owner as to what shall be put into it, when, where, and how much. A man can throw into it anything that can be swallowed—every variety of food, any sort of drink, any amount of both up to the bag's elastic capacity, and, if he wants to, he can put a layer of pebbles on top, and finish off with prussic acid.

The point is, as M. Souvestre says, that this most important of all our organs is our slave. It cannot resist, it cannot call the police, it has no recourse to the law, it just takes what comes, and abides its time. But how to take care of the health, how to prevent the outbreak of ailments, is a problem much more complex than it seems to be. Nevertheless, when the enslaved and outraged stomach turns against its owner, with the scourge called dyspepsia, it must not be assumed, off hand, that the owner really "intenpei" to drive his servant to desperation.

Mr. A. Vortluda, of Dan Street, Burghersdorp, Transvaal, sent a letter on April 4th, 1904, this very year, remember, to the agents, at Port Elizabeth, for Mother Seigel's remedies, telling briefly the story of his sufferings of how he really expected death, of how his stomach had tyranized over him, how it affected his kidneys, and how he was finally cured. He says :—"For eleven years I suffered from kidney trouble which afterwards affected my liver, and I can safely say there was not a sound place in the whole of my system.

"I always had a great deal of trouble in passing anything from the stomach and also urinary trouble. I began to lose appetite. At nights I could only lay awake and wish for morning to arrive, and when it did arrive there was no relief. I became so weak that my legs could not bear the weight of my body, and in fact my condition became very serious. Doctors were called in but I became no better, so I prepared myself for the worst. Hearing of Mother Seigel's Syrup I made up my mind that it would be the last remedy I would try, and after using five bottles of the Syrup my condition began to improve wonderfully, and I do not believe there is any person quite as grateful as Yours faithfully, A. Vortluda."

That is the news from Burghersdorp, but now you shall hear from Johannesburg. On the 29th of March, 1904 (this very year, again, remember), E. Peterson, who lives at Lower End, Main Street, Johannesburg, wrote a letter to the agents for Mother Seigel's remedies describing his own case. He, too, was a slave to the outraged stomach. He says :—"For three years I suffered greatly from biliousness and indigestion. When I sat down to table I could eat hardly anything. Attacks of vomiting made me quite weak and I was surprised at the change it effected in my condition. On rising in the morning I was seized with dizziness and had on several occasions to go back to bed again. I tried various remedies, but remained in quite the same condition. While at Cape Town, during the war, I heard of the wonderful qualities of Mother Seigel's Syrup and I decided to give it a trial. After the first bottle the dizziness and bilious feeling left me and I continued using the Syrup until I felt completely cured.

It is better never to be sick, but when we do fall ill it is a grand fact that a cure is at hand in the form of Mother Seigel's Syrup which soothes the stomach and transforms it once more into a willing and faithful servant—not a rebellious slave.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

"LONDON."

ANOTHER delight of the East End waif is to make a number of chalk marks upon the pavements, then with an oystershell or a piece of pot, score. The "striker" hops and tips the piece along with her toes, deftly touching it into division after division of her diagram. She calls it "London." Now that is the old game of hop-scotch, which in various parts of the land has a dozen different descriptions. Who as a boy did not play that horribly dangerous game which he called tip-cat? Tip-cat, by that or any other name, is played with a short piece of wood pointed at both ends. With a stick you tap one end, cause the objective to leap into the air, and while it is gyrating, fetch it a thump across the middle which sends it a tremendous distance afield. That's tip-cat. Elsewhere it is catty further north it is goose and stick, while in Lancashire and still farther north it is knur and spell which the collier on high days and holidays plays man against man village against village, for stupendous prizes. Why all these names, and whence?

HATS AND THEIR WORTH.

Two years ago a man bought a Panama hat. The price he gave was normal, and that admitted of his gratifying a penchant for romancing as apparently is the right of every wearer of the Panama, and declaring that he had given as many pounds as he had actually paid shillings for his headgear. It was towards the end of the summer when he made his purchase; last year there was no summer, and now he is wondering whether he will be able to justify by a sufficiently long spell of wear the tale of the price he told. So far his hat has represented about a pound for every time he has worn it. That at least is the tradition. As a matter of fact these enormous prices of which you here in connection with the Panama are mainly fiction. Twenty odd pounds has been paid a time or two, perhaps, for very exceptional hats, but that is a figure which your man who wears one will tell you is ridiculously low. Let that man give you chapter and verse for any higher price paid in England. You will find that he cannot. The three-figure prices of which you read are sheer moonshine, and no more to be accepted than a conventionally incredible fishing story.

A COLOURABLE IMITATION.

It was the proud possessor of one of these hats who sported a ribbon round it which happened to be the colours of the cricket club of the colonial town in which he lived. The secretary of the club wrote to the man with the Panama that he was not a member, of their club: that membership of it was limited, and to that membership the use of their colours was restricted. Would he mind getting another ribbon at the expense of the club, or another hat, or any mortal thing so long as he did not sport the club banner on his head? Panamists are proverbially selfish. He refused the request, even said that he could and he would get another ribbon at his own cost. Meantime he was rather fond of the one he was wearing. But as a happy inspiration, he added that he had for some years past worn intermittently a pair of cricketting trousers, which at their best were the same colour as those worn by members of the same club. He would meet the club half-way. Let them authorise him to get another pair of trousers of a different colour and he would do so at once, and so effect a compromise which would be greateful to at least himself.

WASTE AND WANT.

The untidy man who wants to knock the ashes from his pipe on to your lawn has got his excuse the ash is good for the soil. Somebody has been saying that if we could collect the ash of cigars and tobacco and put it in the garden we should, supposing there were sufficient ash, need no other artificial stimulant for the growth of all the garden contains. But what about the collecting? Many people use tobacco ash for their teeth, and pretty bad it is for the enamel. But there is something in the idea of ash for plants. Dirt is only matter out of place, rubbish has its value. Banana-skins clean brown boots better than patent preparations. Have not the tons upon tons of orange peel thrown into the streets some value. It is a wonderful fuel when dry. But they tell me that in Sicily it is an article of commerce used for cordials and beer. Let it be hoped that the getting of the peel would bear investigation.

SORROW'S SIGNAL.

The Court has gone out of mourning for the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It is one of the curiosities of public life that while a period of official mourning is declared on behalf of the Court, the exigencies of public life make it necessary for the King and Queen and the members of their family to follow out a programme of public engagements as if there were no such observance in force. The period just ended is typical of the ceremonial. During the time within which the Court has been declared in mourning there have been visits to the Derby, the opera, to house parties, and a Levee and a State ball at Buckingham Palace. Between the declaration of a mourning period and the engagements which have to be kept during the progress of the term there seems at first sight an incongruity. But, so far-reaching are the alliances of the Royal blood that were every official mourning time made the pretext for the stoppage of all social functions there would be but a very brief season each year, and the trade of the capital, in so far as it depends upon a Royal lead, would be reduced to stagnation.

MOURNING BY MANDATE.

For the death of a near relative of the Royal Family there is, of course, a cessation of gaieties, and the death of the head of a great Power has a real influence upon life in London. For the rest, Court mourning is one of those international amenities which circumstances demand. And they have their meaning. It was not long ago that the Emperor of Japan drew attention to the fact that a death in his family was not accorded that sympathetic recognition which would be forthcoming were the event to occur in the establishment of some fifteenth-rate European duchy. A little demonstrating of sympathy costs nothing; and it is grateful to those by whose distress it is evoked. The feeling is universal. We all wear black in Europe as a token of mourning; in China they wear white, as did the Spartans, and as did Mary Stuart, "the White Queen," for Darnley. The mingling of white with black for the burial of children in this country is a pretty idea which has its counterpart among the South Sea Islanders. In Burmah and Brittany, yellow; in Persia, pale brown; in Ethiopia, greyish brown; in Syria and Armenia, blue—no matter what the colour or where the land, everywhere there is this desire for ocular evidence of sorrow in the presence of death.

THE BED-RIDDEN LAW.

On a day during the life of the Long Parliament, patriarchal Sir Ben Rudyard declared that he would like to see that "good old decrepit law, which hath been kept so long bed-ridden as it were, walk abroad again, with new vigour and lustre." He lived to have his wish, and to-morrow we shall celebrate the 689th anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. One of the first requests they made to Charles II., when they brought him to London, was that he should confirm Magna Charta. His father had striven with misdirected genius to nullify its value as a national safeguard, but the son was wiser. He felt, with Coke, "This Magna Charta is such a fellow that he will have no Sovereign." During the first ten years following its being granted to the "Parliamentum Runimedæ," the great charter was several times changed, and its clauses lopped down from sixty-three to thirty-seven. At that number it has remained fixed, a most comprehensive document, overlooking few interests, a code of laws whose operations assisted to make us among the first of nations.

MILLIONAIRE MUSIC.

We are threatened with an invasion of millionaires disguised as musicians. If they only play well up to their parts, there should be no objection, though perhaps Mr. Henry Wood may not feel disposed to welcome them. Some of these Yankee gold-bugs do things thoroughly, no matter whether their purpose be laudable or not. Billionaire Billings, of Chicago, gave an equestrian dinner last year; why, it was not obvious. What advantage a dinner eaten in the saddle has over one taken at table does not appear. No matter, the madness was well carried out. Thirty horses on thirty square yards of turf under cover, flanked by an artificial paradise with bijou fields of grain, flowerbeds, painted mountains, and real groves in miniature, were mounted by thirty men in evening dress. Grooms held the horses' heads and handed the diners their food. The latter was served on tables affixed to the pommel of the saddles, and the men in the saddles ate industriously till midnight. A good deal of money was spent, nobody was hurt, the guests fell rather clever, and the host several sizes larger. That was all.

DIVES' WAY.

There was once a man who was desperately unhappy on an unencumbered £30,000 a year. Poor fellow, he felt pitiably hard up! Another possessed seven castles in Austria, Russia, and Germany, palatial residences in Vienna, Paris, St. Petersburg and Warsaw, and in all half a million acres of land. He wanted, or thought he wanted, a few hundred acres adjoining one of his estates, could not get them committed suicide. A story came out not long ago of a man who got it into his head that all his money had gone. To keep him good his sons told him that they had saved remnants of the estate, and were able to offer him employment as a clerk. At thirty shillings a week he worked as happy as a prince for the last twenty years of his life. When he died his will was proved at just short of three millions.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At the meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, on June 6th, M. Bouchard gave the results of experiments he had made, with the collaboration of Professor and Mdme. Curie, on effects of the emanation of radium. Mice and guinea pigs were enclosed in a glass jar, with potash to absorb the carbonic acid formed in breathing, and a constant supply of oxygen to renew the air inside. The emanation of the radium in grame-hours (the emanation from a gramme of bromide of radium in an hour) was also carried on within the glass.

At the end of six to eight hours the animals died, and their death was not caused by ozone or the state of the air in the vessel. The animals first suffered an acceleration, then a retardation of the respiration, which went down to five or six inspirations a minute and at the same time their temperature got lower. Autopsy showed that the lungs were congested without hemorrhage. There was also a diminution in the proportion of white globules in the blood, but seemingly no modifications of the cells. The tissues and humours of the animals thus killed were radio-active. Three hours after death the animal, wrapped in cloth and placed on a photograhic plate, gave a distinct photograph of its hairs.

At the same meeting of the Academie des Sciences, M. Moissan, the eminent chemist, announced an experiment of Sir William Ramsay, in which the emanation from a solution of bromide of radium in distilled water was led into a glass bulb cooled by liquid air. By this means he discovered a new gas, which has a special spectrum approaching that of argon or krypton. The new gas slowly changed, and in three weeks or a month had quadrupled in volume, and gave the spectrum of helium.

It has been shown by M. Jean Becquerel that metals transparent to N-rays become opaque to them when their surface is "anesthesiated" by chloroform or ether. He now suggests that there are two elements in the N-rays, namely, an undulatory movement propagating itself with the speed of light, and another mode of energy propagating itself more slowly. It is the latter, he thinks, which is arrested by metals affected by the fumes of chloroform and ether.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society Sir Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., Sir Joseph Fayrer, and Dr. L. Rogers presented a handy portable lancet and a practical method of preventing death from snake-bite simpler of application then the anti-venin serums of Dr. Calmette or Dr. Fraser. A description and illustration of the lancet, in the handle of which are crystals of permanganate of potash, is given in "Nature." On getting bitten a bandage is to be tied above the bite to arrest the circulation the bite is to be lanced into a wound, and the permanganate, moistened with saliva if necessary, rubbed into it. The permanganate is an antidote for all sorts of snake bite.

Wood-paving has many drawbacks, and is falling into disuse in some quarters. A good wholesome paving, hard and smooth as asphalt but not slippery is a desideratum. M. Arthur Metz a ceramic expert of Paris has introduced a combination of asphalte and granite which promises well. It is very hard and durable, does not soften in the sunshine, and is not slippery. A layer 15 to 20 millimetres thick serves for the side walks. Roadways and stables require a thickness of four to seven centimetres. It is now used in the staircases of the metropolitan the Rue Pierre Hart and elsewhere in Paris. According to Lieutenant G. Espitallier its healthiness fits it for use in hospitals and he calls the attention of municipalities to its paving qualities in general.

In a recent conference of the Belgian Astronomical Society, M. Emile Guarini the electrician stated that there is a permanent or constant current of electricity in the crust of the earth from north-west to south-east and he ascribes it to the electric induction of the sun on the earth as it rotates. This constant current is subject to the variations from different causes—for example, auroras, which are observed and sometimes interfere with the working of telegraphs.

As the earth turns from west to east, the permanent earth current he signals has a similar direction. Ampere contended that earth currents produced the deviation of the compass needle and M. Guarini approves of his hypothesis. The earth currents he thinks are also useful in decomposing chemical products of the soil to form others more assimilable by plants.

M. Mesnager, a French engineer of roads and bridges, has brought out, through Richard, the well-known Parisian instrument maker, an apparatus for measuring with great precision the elastic deformation of metals under strain, which is expected to be useful to engineers.

Salt bitter, according to Herr Henzold, of the Municipal Laboratory of Dusseldorf, sometimes has a bitter taste, and he traces it to oxide of iron in the salt. The salt used should be chemically pure.

Mr. Pettis, of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission, Albany, New York, states that a pair (male and female) of Albino brook trout were hatched at the Adirondack Hatchery, Saranac Inn, New York, in March, 1902. They had white fins, a white skin, mottled with yellow, and red eyes. Two other fish partial Albinos, are greyish with dark fins and black eyes.

No. 58 of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture contains an interesting report on date palms as grown in Algeria and of the attempts to introduce the culture into California and Arizona. The author considers the Salton Basin, California, better fitted for date-growing than the Sahara itself. The date may also be grown with profit in parts of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. The Arabs, it appears, cultivate three kinds of date, namely, "soft dates," the sugary sort exported "sour dates," containing hardly enough sugar to preserve them, and "dry dates," not soft or sticky when ripe, but which may be stored and kept any time. Of the soft dates the variety called "Degle Noor" is the most famous. Though late in maturing the fruit is excellent.

A permanent international commission of aeronautics has been established in Paris. The President is Colonel Renard, the French military balloonist, and among the vice-presidents are Herr Hergesell, the German, and Mr. Chanute, the American aeronauts.

The old historic Chateau of Langeais, some sixteen miles from Tours has been given to the Institute of France by M. and Mdme. Jacques Siegfried. To this gift they have also added an annual rental of 10,000 francs. It is owing to the Debrousse foundation given to the institute in the like spirit that the Curies are enabled to pursue their researches on radium.

The electrical engineers of Canada are asking their Government for an electrical standardising laboratory under a competent expert.

The sixth annual excursion to French watering-places, organised by Dr. Carron de la Carriere, will commence on Sept. 3. The leader of the party will be Dr. Landouzy. The district to be visited is the Central France and Auvergne. Only medical men and medical students, French or foreign, are eligible to join; medical men may be accompanied by their wives. Intending visitors must communicate with Dr. Carron de la Carriere, 2 Rue Lincoln, Paris (8me) before Aug. 15. The subscription of 250 francs (£10), covering all the expenses of the excursion, should be paid to the Director of the Credit Lyonnais, Agence B. Compte V.E.M., Place de la Bourse, Paris.

"When an American nurse is off duty there are no means of telling what her profession may be" says the "Hospital;" "she wears no outdoor uniform, she is not a woman apart, or a woman of one idia; she is no more likely to discuss hospital questions than any other interesting subject. Except in the case of nurses who belong to some Church organisation and are more like deaconesses, the American nurse accepts her work as a profession rather than as a vocation, and she is exceedingly business-like in all her arrangements. The American nurse, after she has 'graduated,' is a very independent person, taking gher own cases, and her own fees, but generally very loyal to her training school. If there is anything which can mar the charming politeness of the American nurse, it is to connect any of her work with that word 'charity'; and she rather looks down on the English nurse because she is not as proud and indepen ient as herself."

M. Henri de Naussanne's biography of the German Emperor, "The Real William II.," has created something like a sensation in Paris. The stories are very frank. The Kaiser called at the house of the Prince of Pless. He was placed at the head of the table, but rose and took his seat between the Princess of Pless and the Duchess of Ratiben, saying, "Pless, take the place that you occupy on ordinary occasions. I willingly renounce my prerogative as your sovereign for the pleasure of sitting between two beautiful women." Once the Kaiser handed back a penknife which had been lent him to cut a cigar with the remark, "Keep it and guard it well. One of these days it will be historic."

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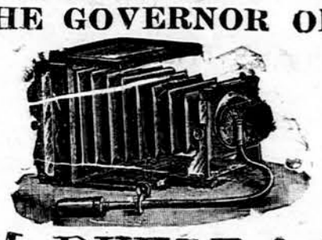

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I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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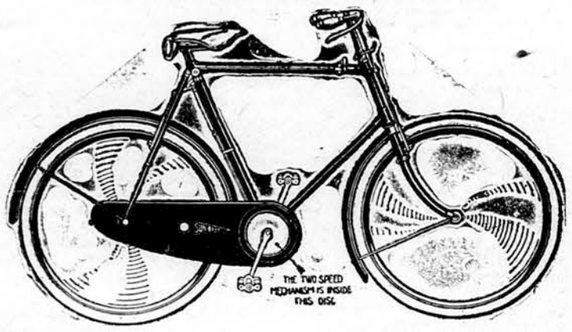

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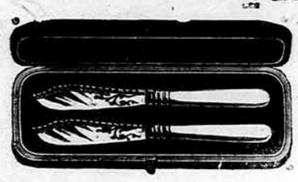

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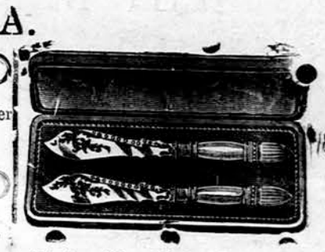

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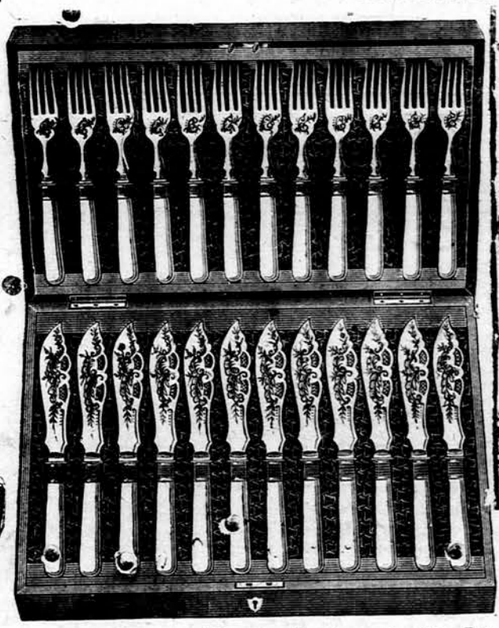

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